The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD

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1. – R A – I – A country of South America.
2. – A – I – I – Name of the largest body of water.
3. M – D – – E – – A – E – – A sea.
4. – M – – O – A large river.
5. T – A – – S Well known river of Europe.
6. S – – A N – A – A city in one of the Southern States.
7. H – – – – – X A city of Canada.
8. N – A – A – A Noted for display of water.
9. – E – – E – – E – One of the United States.
10. – A – R I – A city of Spain.
11. H – V – – A A city on a well known island.
12. S – M – E – A well known old fort of the United States.
13. G – – R – L – A – Greatest fortification in the world.
14. S – A – L E – A great explorer.
15. C – L – F – – – I – One of the United States.
16. B – S M – – K A noted ruler.
17. – – C T O – I – Another noted ruler.
18. P – R – U – A – Country of Europe.
19. A – S T – A – I – A big island.
20. M – – I N – E – Name of the most prominent American
21. T – – A – One of the United States.
22. J – F – – R – – N Once President of the United States.
23. – U – N A large lake.
24. E – E – S – N A noted poet.
25. C – R – A A foreign country, same size as Kansas.
26. B – R – – O A large island.
27. W – M – – S W – R – D Popular family magazine.
28. B – H – I – G A sea.
29. A – L – N – I – An ocean.
30. M – D – G – S – A – An island near Africa.

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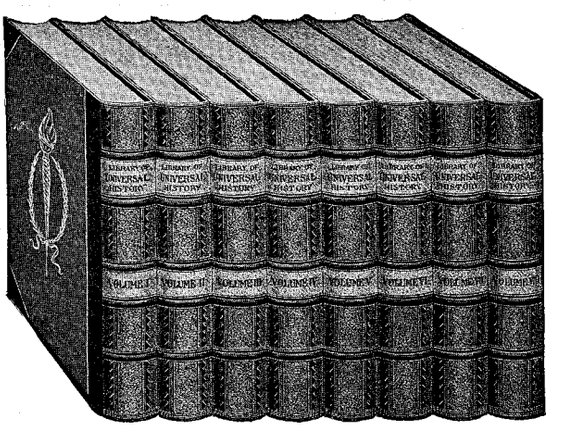

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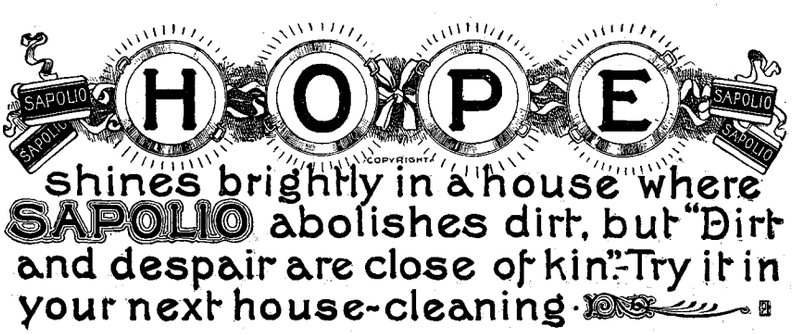

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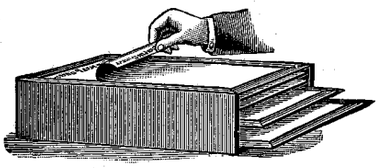

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The Literary Digest

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP: PHILADELPHIA'S GAS-WORKS.

CURRENT events have contributed to a revival of the discussion concerning the feasibility of municipal ownership and operation of water, gas, electric-lighting, and other plants which furnish municipal service.

A convention of mayors and councilmen from the United States and Canada met in Columbus, Ohio, last month, to discuss these and kindred subjects of municipal administration. The convention resulted in the formation of a "League of American Municipalities" to secure the cooperation of American cities in the practical study of all questions of municipal administration. The league will establish a central bureau of information. Any city in the United States or Canada may secure membership by payment of a fee graded according to its population, and these cities may send members of their councils and boards of aldermen as delegates to the annual meeting. The subject of municipal ownership occupied a large share of attention during the session of the convention, and interviews with mayors present, sent to a number of leading newspapers, indicated a preponderance of opinion against the prevailing system of private or corporate control of public franchises. Nevertheless the convention placed itself on record merely as indorsing an investigation which Carroll D. Wright, United States Commissioner of Labor, has undertaken in order to determine whether there is economic advantage to consumers in the municipal ownership and operation of water, gas, and electric-light works, and pledging the cooperation of the league, in every practical way, to make the information collected complete and accurate.

In Peoria, Ill., the first attempt of street-railway companies to secure fifty-year extensions of franchises under the new Allen law, which was passed by the last Illinois legislature, has been defeated. It was this law, a modification of the Humphrey's bills, which made such a stir in Chicago last year, and it was passed over the protest of nearly all the Chicago newspapers and of numerous citizens' organizations. It applies to the cities of the State, and the first effort to take advantage of it appeared in Peoria. Defeat came about by reason of public agitation brought to bear upon councils against passing ordinances of extension at this time. Many newspapers count upon a possible repeal of the law by the coming legislature to defeat permanently undue extension of privileges to the street-railway companies in the State.

Philadelphia's experience with municipal gas-works comes into the discussion by reason of ordinances pending in city councils to lease the plant to a private corporation. Several offers have been made for it. Prominent citizens have appeared before the councils for and against the proposition, and the Municipal League has been holding mass-meetings to oppose any lease. The upper branch of councils passed a resolution to refer the matter to a vote of the people, but the lower branch did not concur. The local daily newspapers, with one or two exceptions, advocate a lease. Philadelphia's gas-plant has been branded far and wide as an instance of the failure that must be the rule in such experiments in this country, but advocates of municipal ownership vigorously dispute this conclusion.

We confine quotations to expressions brought forth by this particular issue in Philadelphia.

Advantages of Private Over Municipal Operation.—"The lease of the works would put them on a paying basis at once; the city would obtain an annual revenue from them instead of being obliged to make up an annual deficit out of general taxation. The gas-consumers under the proposed lease and contract would be furnished with 22-candle-power gas, whereas they now get from 1 to 16-candle power. Money would be provided for the immediate improvements of the works without expense to the city, whereas if the city should retain possession it would be obliged to expend at once nearly a million dollars out of the general fund for ordinary repairs. The Ninth Ward works would be vacated in two years, and thereby the city would get rid of a noisome nuisance, and have for building purposes a valuable site. Under the lease as proposed the city would be provided in a few years with modern gas-works, and at the end of a term of thirty years would obtain possession of these works without a dollar of expense. Unless the works should be leased the city would have to expend millions of dollars in the course of the next thirty years in entirely rebuilding its plants. Finally, the city by leasing the works would get rid of the most corrupting force in municipal politics—a force which has cost the city untold millions in indirect ways. For these reasons *The Ledger* believes that the leasing of the works is desirable. The works have been run down and mismanaged to such an extent that it seems to be impossible for the city to redeem them, especially if they should be left in the control of the men whom it has thus far been impossible to dislodge, and who run the works as a great political machine, not as a manufacturing plant. To get rid of this venal and corrupt political machine would be to take a long step toward good municipal government, as it would be to destroy the strongest and most dangerous of all the political jobbers' strongholds. . . .

"The mismanagement of the works by the politicians, who have controlled them to the injury of the public in other ways, is shown by the returns for a series of years, from 1887 to 1893 inclusive, when, with gas at $1.50, the profits ranged from $684,356.90 to $1,459,069.37 per annum. If during that period gas had been sold at $1, the profits during 1887 and 1888 would have been

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turned into a deficit, and the profit for the whole term would have been less than $400,000, or about $57,000 per annum. This is an insignificant return on property and franchises variously estimated to be worth from $20,000,000 to $30,000,000 or more. Nor is there any reason to expect any improvement under present conditions. An ideal management could do nothing without an expenditure of millions of dollars for improvements, nor could an ideal management reduce the pay-roll to a commercial basis under the pressure of politicians for employment for division-workers. The city has to choose between running its gas-works at a loss, the while furnishing a bad quality of gas, or making a lease which shall provide it with an annual revenue from the sale of good, up-to-standard gas."—*The Ledger, Philadelphia.*

The Difference between Water-Works and Gas-Works.—"It is probably a fact that municipal ownership of such plants in the smaller cities and towns may be made a success. But in the larger municipalities the tendency to convert public works of this character into vast political machines with the pay-rolls loaded with thousands of idle ward-heelers is so great that it is useless to expect economical management or good service from municipal ownership. The municipal gas-works in Philadelphia are now managed by an army of political dependents. *The Record* of that city declares that 'one half of the force could be dispensed with and the other half set at work making and distributing gas after modern methods.' Under municipal ownership the plant has become so dilapidated that the company which proposes to lease it will have to expend $10,000,000 to put the works in good order for the economical manufacture and distribution of gas after modern methods.

"The municipal ownership of water-works is an entirely different proposition. The arguents in favor of it are widely divergent from those advanced in favor of municipal ownership of gas-plants. The management of water-works involves the distribution of one of the elements among the people. Nature has already provided the supply in some form or other. There is no process of manufacture involved. The city merely assumes the function of pumping one of the natural elements into the homes of the people, an element that is necessary to urban life. It is true that there have been some scandals in the management of water-works in some cities, but they are insignificant compared to the vast opportunities for corruption and extravagance opened up by municipal manufacture of gas.

"If the municipality is going to manufacture our gas there is no reason why it should not manufacture our shoes."—*The Times-Herald, Chicago.*

Unbusinesslike Management.—"The city of Philadelphia is an older city than Minneapolis, and has owned its own plant long enough to allow a neglected depreciation account to tell its own story in such a forcible manner as to leave no room for doubt that something has happened. The city of Minneapolis is traveling along the same road, and it is only a question of time when it will reach the same end. The taxpayers of Philadelphia have always supposed that consumers of gas were paying all the expense of the department, and also a profit which was reducing the general tax levy. They have discovered at last that the consumers of gas have only paid about sixty per cent. of the expense, and the remaining forty per cent., aggregating nearly $2,000,000 annually, they have paid in general taxes. The same condition of facts exists in Minneapolis. The consumers of water are not paying to exceed one half of the expense of the department, and the taxable property of the city is paying the other half. This is not only unbusiness-like, but absolutely dishonest in that it is forcing the non-consumer to help pay the water-bills of the consumer. And yet we are advised that the water-works is making money. The result is a perfectly legitimate sequence of placing the management of the property in the hands of men who would not know a business proposition if they saw it."—*The Tribune, Minneapolis.*

Money in Dollar Gas.—"*The Engineering Record* reports that the city of Philadelphia has received three proposals from responsible companies for the purchase of a lease of its gas-works. The first offers to pay the city one million dollars, to supply all public buildings free, to expend thirteen millions of dollars in improving the plant, to furnish gas at a uniform price of $1 a thousand, and to pay into the treasury sums at certain specified times in the future equivalent to the amount which a reduction to 75 cents, coming down by steps of five cents for equal periods, would take from the bills of the citizens. These payments are estimated to be sure to reach a total of over $36,000,000. Another proposal is to furnish $1 illuminating gas and 75-cent heating gas and to pay yearly rentals equaling $30,000,000 in twenty-five years. A third offer from the Bay State Gas Company is still more advantageous. It offers to lease the works till 1928, to provide for public lighting free, to pay the city 20 cents a thousand for five years, 25 cents for the next five years, 30 cents for the next five years, 35 cents for the next five years, and 40 cents for the next five years. Based on the consumption of gas in 1898 the city of Philadelphia would receive fifty millions of dollars if it accepts this proposition. Evidently there is money in furnishing gas at one dollar a thousand, and one can understand why consolidated gas stock is worth to-day more than ten times what it cost the original owners. In all of the above offers the lessor is bound to furnish gas of a certain quality, not of an uncertain quality."—*The Courant, Hartford.*

What is the Matter?—"If private corporations can furnish gas at $1 and make money, how is it that the city can not make a similar profit? First, because business principles do not obtain, and political ones do; secondly, because the city's officials do not push the business as a private corporation would; they wait for the customers to come to them, while a private corporation would go out after them (but two thirds of the houses in Philadelphia have gas connections, and no attempt has been made to develop the demand for gas as a fuel); thirdly, civil-service rules do not apply to the management; men are not appointed because they know how to make gas, but because primarily they 'can carry their divisions.' Then the city does not pay sufficient salaries to attract expert men. For instance, the superintendent of the works of the company furnishing water-gas to the city, and which supplied 1,916,396,000 cubic feet in 1896, or about thirty-eight per cent. of the total amount used, receives a salary of $6,500 a year, while the chief of the Bureau of Gas, having supervision not only of the manufacture but also of the distribution of all the gas made or bought by the city, receives but $5,500.

"It is somewhat difficult to determine where the fault lies that things are as they are. The bureau asserts that it does not receive sufficient money for needed improvements. Councils assert that the bureau gets all that it asks for, and that it has not made use of the extensions provided for. An examination of the history of the conduct of the bureau and the course of appropriations reveals some interesting coincidences. Whether the series of facts are related to each other as cause and effect can not with positiveness be alleged; still, if taken in conjunction with recent developments, they are worthy of consideration and study.

"In the first place, while the amounts appropriated for water-gas have been steadily increased by councils, the amounts for improvements have steadily decreased, until at the present time the means of distribution are in a deplorably bad shape. In 1888 the city made a contract to purchase water-gas at the rate of 37 cents per 1,000 cubic feet in the holder. The appropriations for its purchase under this ordinance have increased from $300,000 in 1889 to $750,000 in 1897, as follows:

1889	$300,000	1894	$660,000
1890	425,000	1895	600,000
1891	490,784	1896	700,000
1892	500,000	1897	750,000
1893	581,000		

"Efforts to increase the appropriations for water-gas have succeeded, when efforts to secure appropriations for improvements have failed. That the latter are imperatively necessary is shown by the agreement on the part of the bidders to expend at least five millions within the next three years. The United Gas Improvement Company, which made the first offer, and is generally regarded as having the best chance of securing favorable action on its bid, is substantially the same company that has been supplying the water-gas. I am not in a position to state that the constant deterioration in the quality of the gas furnished and the depreciation of the city's plant, accompanied as it has been by the increasing use of water-gas, and the offer to lease the works for thirty years by the same company—because (to use the words of the recital of its ordinance) 'very large sums ought now to be expended in laying additional mains, services, etc., for the erection of new and additional apparatus necessary for the economical manufacture of gas'—are part and parcel of one transaction; all I can assert is that these things have happened contemporaneously, and inure to the benefit of the company making the first offer. The city has spent large sums of moneys during the past

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decade for other objects, and in November will submit a $11,000,000 loan to the vote of the people; but only one million of it is for gas improvements, in spite of the assertion of the experts that at least five millions is absolutely necessary.

"The solution of the problem is to be found, it seems to me, not in the direction of a leasing with all the disadvantages and drawbacks of a private 'extortionate monopoly,' to quote Mayor Warwick again, but by placing the works on a strict business and civil-service basis."—*Clinton Rogers Woodruff, in Harper's Weekly, New York.*

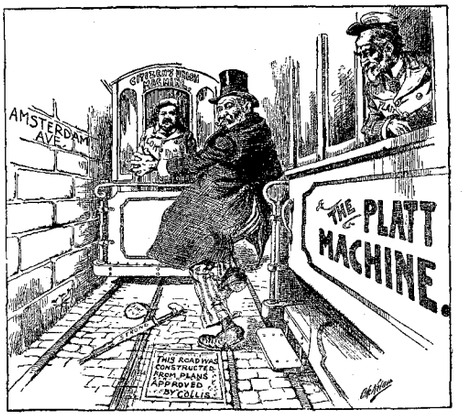
An Obvious Remedy for the Evil.—"It is not enough to show that the city's management of the gas-works is costly and incompetent, provided the opponents of the sale or leasing proposition can show that such incompetency is remediable. The advocates of the lease have not shown that the evil is irremediable, and we do not think they can do so. The management of the Philadelphia gas-works may be, and we believe at present is, unsatisfactory and incompetent; but the causes are not far to seek, and they are quite remediable, altho the remedy involves the abandonment of that system of the government which conducts the affairs of Philadelphia in the interests of a national party, and the adoption of the new and only sound principle of government exclusively in the interest of the city. The gas-works are badly managed, because, as is well known, places in them which should be filled only by competent workmen are filled by political parasites, who gain their salaries by the favor of political bosses, not by honest work; and because the responsible head of the gas-works, the director of public works, is so much a part of the political machine that it has been either out of his power or his desire to demand and enforce efficiency. The obvious remedy for the evil is to demand efficient management, and to select a mayor whose character and ability will insure it, and councilmen who will vote sufficient appropriations to permit the equipment of a first-class plant. The clear-thinking citizen will see at a glance that this is the true line of remedy, and he will prepare himself to obtain it at the next mayoralty election, and with each councilmanic election. He will note that the whole movement for good city government in the United States accepts as one of its cardinal principles the doctrine that the city shall do its own work instead of bidding private persons or corporations get rich by doing it. That the city's work can be thoroughly done, and at reasonable rates, by a city official, has been proved clearly by Colonel Waring, in the Street-Cleaning Department of New York. All that is needed is a competent man at the top and civil-service principles governing employees throughout the department to reach the desired end. This is simply the old Scripture principle that every man shall be chosen or rewarded according to his work. This point ought to be clear to any one who is not a hopeless partizan, or who is not blinded by self-interest. Let those who are in favor of the sale or leasing of this city function on the ground that our political conditions in Philadelphia are so hopelessly corrupt that in no other way can we get good gas, remember the inevitable logical sequence of such an admission, and then ask themselves whether they are willing to accept it. If the city is incompetent, for reasons of political corruption, to manage this department, what department is it capable of managing? The gangrene that poisons the gas-works, and produces incompetency there, is working in every department. If this function must be surrendered, it is a logical and inevitable conclusion that ultimately all must be surrendered to be administered by private corporations. What a spectacle that will be, when the corrupt and incompetent city shall have surrendered all her administrative functions to private corporations to make gain of, admitting to the world her incapacity to perform the duties which should be inseparable from her existence!"—*City and State, Philadelphia.*

THE RULERS OF NEW YORK.

—The Herald, New York.

AS THE CITIZENS' UNION "NON-PARTISAN" CANDLE BURNS LOW.

—The Press, New York.



NOT ENOUGH SPACE BETWEEN THE TRACKS.

The elderly gentleman did not know which car to take.—*The Herald, New York.*

ALL IS GRIST THAT COMES TO THE KING'S MILL.

—The World, New York.

"WHEW!"

—The Post, Washington.

THIS IS A BAD YEAR FOR THE BOSSES.

—The Journal, New York.

CARTOONS ON THE GREATER NEW YORK CAMPAIGN.

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GREAT BRITAIN, CANADA, AND THE SEAL CONFERENCE.

THE latest sensation in the international dispute over the seals in Bering Sea is the withdrawal of Great Britain from the proposed conference called in Washington for October 23. The official correspondence between Lord Salisbury and our State Department already published shows that the representatives of this Government proposed a joint conference of the powers interested in the seal controversy. From the American standpoint it is claimed that the powers interested consist of Great Britain, Canada, United States, Japan, and Russia. Lord Salisbury, in his acceptance of the invitation to a conference of experts for the purpose of an authoritative determination of the status of the seal herds, spoke only of Great Britain, Canada, and the United States as participants. Later correspondence brought out from him a refusal to take part in a conference in which Russia and Japan are included. The American press reflects conflicting views on our Bering Sea diplomacy and has considerable to say about Canada's influence upon Lord Salisbury's attitude. His reported decision to comply with Secretary Sherman's subsequent suggestion of a separate conference does not materially change the tone of American comment.

Unfortunate Exercise of a Right.—"The report that England has decided to withdraw from the Bering Sea conference in case Russia and Japan are represented in it has been confirmed by the action of the Prime Minister. Some of the English newspapers have declared that these two countries were invited by the United States after consent of England to enter the conference had been secured. This is not the fact. The intention of the Government to include Russia and Japan in the conference has been well known from the beginning. Lord Salisbury was notified of that intention by our Ambassador at London, and by the Ambassadors of Russia and Japan. It was also known in London that the invitation of the United States Government to Russia was conveyed to that country by a special envoy. If there were any uncertainty about the fact, it ought certainly to have been dispelled by the formal note of the American Ambassador at London to the British Foreign Minister, in which it was stated that the proposed conference would include all the powers interested in the sealing question. In his reply Lord Salisbury agreed to enter a conference of Great Britain, Canada, and the United States, but did not mention the other countries; whereupon the American Ambassador again called the attention of the British Minister to the fact that Russia and Japan would probably participate in the conference. All this happened two months ago. The refusal of England to enter the conference as now constituted is due to the well-known reluctance of Canada, and the equally well-known desire of England to do everything in her power to satisfy her colonies. Lord Salisbury had a perfect right to decline to meet Russia and Japan in such a conference, but it is unfortunate, to say the least, that the settlement of the Bering Sea question is to be still further delayed."—*The Outlook, New York.*

Surprising Diplomacy.—"It appears we are surprised, the United States Government is surprised, Mr. Sherman is surprised, the American nation is surprised; or, if they are not, Mr. Foster is, and he therefore thinks everybody else ought to be. This is the somewhat lame and impotent conclusion of that surprising diplomacy which began with the note of May 10, signed by Mr. Sherman but written by Mr. Foster. That note was to bring England to her knees. She was to be coerced into a conference for the revision of the Paris award; nay, she had been coerced, we are told, and loud were the pæans which echoed through the jingo press over this signal triumph of the coercing style.

"Now, alas, it is admitted that coercion was a failure, that bad manners and bad language had no effect upon Lord Salisbury's stubbornness, that the revising conference had to be abandoned, a new conference of experts, proposed by Lord Salisbury, without any revising powers, had to be accepted, and even the fond hope of bullying England into admitting Japan and Russia is now publicly relinquished.

"Mr. Foster does not even pretend that Lord Salisbury ever agreed to Japan and Russia. He alleges only that we hoped and expected she would, and admits that after he has tried all methods known to him she will not. A somewhat humiliating admission! And not less so because Mr. Foster now sensibly accepts over again what he had accepted before, viz., Lord Salisbury's proposal for a conference between the United States, Great Britain, and Canada, and them only."—*The Herald (Ind.), New York.*

The Irritation in Canada.—"The refusal of the British Government to take part in any sealing conference which includes representatives of Russia and Japan, because of Canada's fear that her interests will be outvoted, is a diplomatic recognition on the part of Lord Salisbury of the irritated condition of the public mind in Canada as a result of the enactment of the Dingley tariff. This feeling is referred to indirectly by John Charlton, a member of the Canadian House of Commons, in the October number of *The North American Review*. Mr. Charlton declares that 'no more potent influence than the Dingley bill can be called into action for the purpose of rendering harmony, good-will, and, much more, political union impossible.' The irritation is reflected in Canada also in the action of the Canadian lumbermen, at Toronto, who asked the Government of Ontario to enforce the manufacture into lumber in Ontario of all logs cut under government license, and in addition asked for the imposition of an export duty on logs and spruce designed for the manufacture of pulp wood. This course was taken despite an announcement to the meeting by the Government of Ontario that nothing could be done by the Government looking to the better protection of the Canadian lumbering interests until the expiration of leases now held by the owners of timber lands in Ontario. Only an angry assemblage would ask a government to deliberately repudiate its agreements with the owners of timber lands.

"There will probably be no difficulty in the way of a settlement of the sealing question with England alone, so far as it relates to the seal islands in Bering Sea. The destructive poaching is done mainly by Canadian fishermen, and when that is stopped the islands can be guarded by agreements with Russia and Japan, who in turn can look separately to England for settlements on similar terms. Making one job of the whole sealing business is an eminently practical proposition, and would undoubtedly have been agreed to by Lord Salisbury but for the irritation in Canada as a result of the Dingley tariff."—*Evening Wisconsin (Rep.), Milwaukee.*

Dishonors about Even.—"The dishonors are apparently about even in the matter of the fur-seal controversy. If the Sherman letter of a few months ago was a thoroughly discreditable diplomatic document, the recent publication in England of a communication from the colonial office bearing on this same subject is on that side an attempted barrier against an amicable settlement, and

PERHAPS IT'S JUST AS WELL.

JOHN BULL: "Thanks, old man; I'd like to drop in, but you see I have to be careful where I take the kid; he doesn't always behave himself."
—*The Inter Ocean, Chicago.*

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has called out, as it deserved to, the indignant condemnation of a number of the leading English newspapers. . . .

"If at the present time the United States could put its case into the hands of President David Starr Jordan and the English Government puts its case into the hands of Prof. D'Arcy W. Thompson of the University of Dundee—its chief commissioner in this inquiry—we believe the American and the English people might rest assured that these two gentlemen would evolve a method of settlement which would not only be thoroughly equitable, but which would also be of advantage to both countries and tend to the great increase of the herds of fur seal. We do not want any more vituperation or sharp practise; we want, on the other hand, honest and open dealings. We want our own rights, but are not covetous of the rights of others, and if the two are blended then a method should be agreed upon which would safeguard the equities of both parties to the agreement."—*The Herald (Ind.), Boston.*

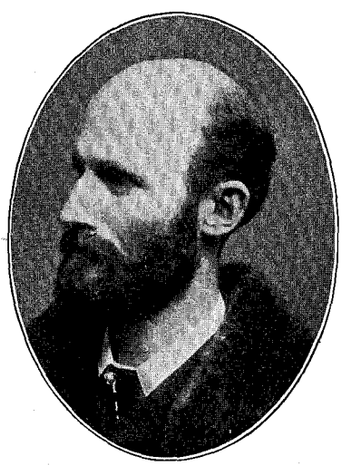
Our Chance Thrown Away.—"The plain story is that the chance to make an effectively working agreement between the United States and Great Britain for the protection of the seals was thrown away under the Harrison Administration; that the plan decided on at Paris in 1893 was fatally defective as a protection for seal life; that the recognition of the right of pelagic sealing and the negotiations for permissible killing opened the way to promiscuous slaughter; and that the interests of both Canadian and American 'seal-butchers' were furthered to the danger of early extinction of seal life. It is true that British home interests as well as American interests, outside of a small group, lie in the protection of seal life and the perpetuation of sealskin industries, but Canadian sealing interests profit by the present defective arrangements and Canada, therefore, can be depended on to secretly thwart every plan that tends to restrict the destructive pelagic sealing. It is the policy of the British Government just now to give Canada everything it asks. That is why Lord Salisbury is not willing Great Britain should take part in a conference whose main object is the effective stoppage of indiscriminate killing. It is but the truth to say that he never officially promised Great Britain should take part in such a conference as Commissioner Foster was sent out to arrange for and which he represented was agreed to."—*The Plain-Dealer (Dem.), Cleveland.*

Seals Not Worth Continual Quarrel.—"In considering the merits of the controversy it is well to remember that the seals are not worth the worry, trouble, and danger they are costing. It is well to remember, too, that our Government is making extraordinary demands on Great Britain. The seals on the islands are ours; when they are far out at sea they belong to whoever can catch them. This is in accordance with immemorial usage and with the decision of the Paris tribunal. It is only by catching them at sea that the Canadians can have any share in the profit to be made out of them. Yet we are demanding of Great Britain that, purely in our interest, the Canadians be deprived of what is theirs by right and custom.

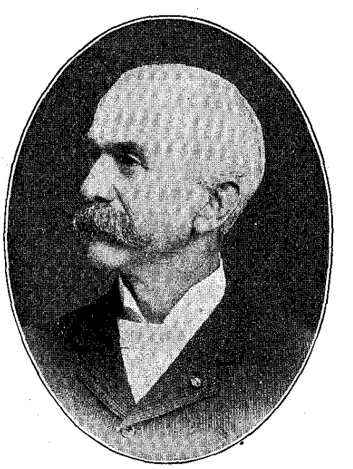
"We might as well ask that fish which spawn in our rivers shall be exempt when they go to sea from capture by foreigners—except for one reason, which is that the seals are being destroyed, and it is the common interest of all that they be not destroyed. We may therefore reasonably ask that Great Britain enter into an agreement with us by which they will be saved and the rights of all parties respected. If such an agreement can not be reached, we can take advantage of our position and kill all the seals for our own profit in a year or two. It would be better to do that than to make impossible demands about a matter of comparatively small importance, which may be immensely costly in their consequences.

"In the last phase of the negotiations Great Britain has played a rather contemptible part, but it is not to be wondered at that she prefers a quarrel with the United States, that will hardly lead to war, to one with Canada, that would certainly and seriously check the success of her efforts to consolidate her empire."—*The Times-Union (Dem.), Jacksonville, Fla.*

No Foul Play.—"British merchants covet Canadian trade, and Canadian statesmen are not indifferent to the value of British Columbian votes. In other words, the Vancouver sealers say, 'Don't disturb our industry,' and the Ottawa Government says, 'Don't enter the conference,' and Downing Street replies, 'We won't.' Such processes are not unknown to the politics of other countries than the British Empire. In taking its cue from Ottawa, however, the British Government has acted entirely within its rights and in good faith. This *The Tribune* promptly recognized and declared. Mr. Ford [London correspondent] reasserts and emphasizes it, and it is well that that should be done. Censoriousness is far too prevalent on both sides of the sea. When Lord Salisbury published his latest blue-book, unfortunately without explanation, and without including in it one explanatory note of Mr. Hay's, there arose in the British press a chorus of denunciation of 'Yankee sharp practise' in 'enlarging the scope of the conference after Great Britain had agreed to enter it.' For that there is now seen to have been absolutely no reason. There was no 'sharp practise'; the scope of the conference was not enlarged, and, indeed, Great Britain did not agree, unreservedly, to enter it. So there has been, and is to-day, some inclination to charge Great Britain with 'foul play' in 'repudiating her agreement to enter the conference.' Such charges are, of course, equally baseless. There was no such agreement, there has been no such repudiation, and there is no foul play. What there is on both sides is the need to maintain such amiability of temper and fairness of judgment as will repair this unfortunate break in the negotiations, and bring the controversy to the equitable and beneficent conclusion of which it is susceptible."—*The Tribune (Rep.), New York.*



HORACE N. ALLEN,
Minister Resident at Seoul, Korea.



ARCHIBALD J. SAMPSON, OF ARIZONA,
Minister to Ecuador.

WM. LAWRENCE MERRY, OF CALIFORNIA,
Minister to Nicaragua.

W. F. GODFREY HUNTER, OF KENTUCKY,
Minister to Guatemala.

FOUR NEW MINISTERS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

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THE STRENGTH AND WEAKNESS OF WOMAN.

DISCUSSION of the "new-woman" question has been subsiding somewhat of late, but Sir William Turner's paper at the meeting of the British Association in Toronto the other week is likely to start it up once more. Sir William has been a strong opponent of the admission of women on equal terms with men in the English universities, and in his paper he marshaled physiological facts to prove the righteousness of his position. One of the first papers to take up the discussion anew is the London *Spectator*, which suspects that some bias may have crept into Sir William's address, but thinks that in the main the facts in the case are incontestable. What these facts are and what they imply it proceeds to state as follows:

"Men are born into the world with heavier brains than women, and the relative difference continues throughout life. We must, of course, take men and women of the same classes as well as races, so that the comparison may be quite fair. It would be absurd to compare the brain of a highly cultivated Englishman with that of a negro woman; and it would not be just to compare the brain of the same man with the brain of a woman of the poorest laboring class in East London or southern England. Comparison must be *in pari materia*. Nor must we forget the fact of exceptional men and women. George Eliot's head appeared to indicate a mass of brain greater than that of the average man, and the same phenomenon may be inferred from portraits of the celebrated women rulers of the world, Catherine of Russia, Christina of Sweden, and some others. Here and there, in a crowded theater, church, or concert-room, one sees a few women with remarkable heads, the forehead prominent, the crown high, the back of the skull well developed—everything connoting a very considerable brain, as large as, or even larger than, that of the average man. But in the main the rule holds good; the brain of man weighs more than that of woman."

What bearing has this anatomical fact on the eternal woman question? asks *The Spectator*. Apart from all legal restrictions, has nature herself placed a barrier in the way of woman's success in the fields of labor hitherto preempted by man? The questions are answered by the same writer in the following vein:

"Weight is not the sole quality of importance in the brain; there are also the factors of fineness of texture, of variety, and direction of convolutions, of the parts of the brain which are most developed. Cuvier's brain is generally taken as an instance of the greatest and most powerful ever weighed and analyzed. It weighed, we think, 64 ounces, the average male brain being under 50 ounces, and the convolutions were remarkable. We may say that one who marshaled vast armies of facts and brought them into related order by his powerful intellect must have possessed a big and heavy brain as an organ for so great a mind. But Grote, the historian, also marshaled facts, and brought them into harmonious order; and he possessed a brain scarcely larger than that of the average woman. Therefore, while the presumption is in favor of weight, that can not be the sole determining factor. A great domed head, like that of Shakespeare, seems favorable to display of intellect. But Darwin had a receding forehead, and the busts of many of the great thinkers of antiquity—notably Plato—do not give us the domed head. When we look at the portrait or bust of Scott we are struck by the immense height of the crown, and we are apt to say that it denotes imagination; but there are scores of poets and romancers who show us little or nothing of this striking fact. The truth is, we have not yet reached any absolute law connecting brain with intellect. Many factors have to be considered, and all that we can say is that, on the whole, a man with a big brain is likely to be more powerful than a man with a small one, and that the average male brain is weightier than is the average brain of woman.

"Now the brain is not only the organ of mind in an exclusive sense of the word, but it is the organ of volition, it is the organ which regulates and coordinates action. In a general way it is believed that the gray matter is the special vehicle of thought, while the cerebellum is the organ which controls the bodily, and more especially the nervous, manifestations. This is a rough generalization from a great number of observed instances. We say that a man with a big neck, denoting an excessive cerebellum, will probably be a man of great will-power, of immense but regulated nervous energy. Such were some of the Roman emperors, such was Napoleon, such in our time is Bismarck. It is true that many men of inferior intellect show the same phenomenon, but they are generally men of power of some kind, if it is only the power of a determined burglar. But turn to women, and this development is scarcely to be seen, and it is manifest that women would lose much of their charm if it were. The curve of a woman's neck is one of her attractive features; it would disappear with a powerful cerebellum. But it is the part of the brain which gives staying power, which enables men both to will and to execute their will, which appears to enable them to sustain energy and to put it forth with redoubled vigor even when the general vital powers are lowered by prolonged work. It is notorious that women are deficient here, that a woman breaks down far oftener, that she fails in great designs, that her energy, while often striking, is not sustained; that her nervous power is weaker than that of man."

The writer calls attention, in this connection, to the fact that the "new woman" does not ask to go into the army or navy, to direct scientific expeditions, to investigate mines, to do the work of our great explorers, commanders, managers of mills, factories, and banks. Her absence from such positions he takes to be a convincing proof of her inability to plan and execute and endure as well as man. Then he takes up another point:

"The weightier brain would seem also to indicate, *a priori*, the greater intellectual power, and this, too, is borne out by undoubted facts. Women, it has often been said, have yet to produce their Newton, their Dante, their Aristotle, their Pascal, their Goethe. The assertion is very feebly met by the contention that women's education has been for centuries neglected. It was not education which enabled Pascal as a child to see his way through problems which not one man in a thousand can understand after prolonged mental drill. It was not education which gave the race its great men poets. 'They lisped in numbers, for the numbers came.' But where are their feminine equals? We will, however, take an art in which women have enjoyed far more training than men—the art of music. There are some excellent women pianists and violinists; but where are the female Bachs, Beethovens, Mozarts, and Wagners? Nature only can explain the absence of great women composers as of the feminine compeers of Titian and Raphael, the technic of whose art seems peculiarly fitted to women."

All of which, says the writer, shows not that the sexes are unequal, but that they are different; and he concludes as follows:

"But, it will be asked, if women are less in original intellect and in active power, in what do they excel? The answer of the heart and imagination of Christendom is that the gift of Love is supremely committed to their care. The physiological function of nutrition which women fulfil (and which *must* militate against their capacity for either an active or a purely intellectual life) has its corresponding spiritual power which may be developed from the mere physical function. As woman nourishes her babe from her own body so does she nourish the world by love. Hence the preaching of the religion of love has been contemporaneous with the rise of woman to a stature higher than in the ancient world. When Dante made of his earthly lover Beatrice an idealized medium for raising him nearer to the source of all things which in the closing canto of the 'Paradiso' he sees to be love incarnating itself in the universe, he gave us a profound insight into the true power of the woman nature. Goethe saw the same truth and expressed it in his *Ewig-weibliche*. To exercise this supreme power, is it not greater than even writing a 'Faust' or a 'Hamlet,' not to speak of hustling male voters at a polling-booth? This is the eternal power of woman."

The same discussion has been started also in *The Westminster Gazette*. One writer in its columns claims that, "proportionate to bulk, the female is equally well endowed with brain matter as the male." This is disputed by another writer (W. Pugin Thornton), who cites an estimate made by Dr. Weisbach, a German physiologist, that the cubic contents of a female skull is to that

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of a male skull as 878 is to 1,000. The following data are also called out incidentally on the relative capacity of the brains of men and the lower animals:

"It is calculated that the brain of a man is $\frac{1}{40}$ to $\frac{1}{60}$ of the weight of his body; a dog's brain, $\frac{1}{120}$, a horse's $\frac{1}{150}$, an elephant's (10 lbs.) $\frac{1}{600}$, a whale's (6 lbs.) $\frac{1}{1730}$.

A KANSAS STOCK-YARDS DECISION.

JUDGE FOSTER, of the federal court at Topeka, has rendered a decision which upholds a law passed by the last state legislature regulating and reducing the charges imposed by the Kansas City Live-Stock Company. Technically his decision denies an application for an injunction against the attorney-general of the State to restrain him from enforcing the law. A review of the decision and a few editorials, which, as a rule, commend it, are subjoined. A similar case is before the Nebraska courts, and Judge Munger of the federal court at Lincoln has granted, on the application of the South Omaha Stock-Yards Company, a temporary restraining order against the enforcement of a Nebraska law regulating stock-yard charges.

A Decision that Makes for Justice.—"The Kansas City Live-Stock Company is the leading corporation in that line of business west of the Mississippi. The par value of its stock is seven and one-third millions of dollars. The actual value of its plant is estimated at five and one-half millions. Its net income last year was $612,933.

"The people of the State, through their senators and representatives convened in General Assembly, undertook to lay a controlling and regulating hand on the Kansas City Live-Stock Company. They undertook to limit its stock-yard charges by law. They reduced the charge for cattle from 25 cents per head to 15 cents. They made other reductions which, if enforceable and enforced, would immediately cut down its net yearly income from about $613,000 to about $312,000. The company raised the question of constitutionality, and went into the federal district court. The contention of the company's lawyers was that the legislature had undertaken to regulate interstate commerce.

"District Judge Foster now decides that this Kansas stock-yards law is constitutional. It is true, he says, that much of the company's business is of the interstate sort, but Congress has not yet legislated in the premises, and—until Congress does so—the State has the right and the power to regulate the company's charges. Incidentally the judge expresses the opinion that, if the stock value of the property be considered, the cut made by the legislative act in the company's income may appear too radical, but if the estimated real value of the property (with all the 'water' squeezed out) be taken as the basis, then $312,000 yearly net earnings will do very well; 'the returns on the investment seem to be fair and reasonable.'

"The Kansas City Live-Stock Company has taken an appeal, and is doing business at the old stand, the old rates and the old profits. The fortunes of the appeal in the higher federal courts will be watched with interest by the entire West, and notably by the very opulent citizens who conduct a stock-yards business at Chicago. If the constitutionality of the Kansas act is affirmed, what (except bribery on the grand scale) is to hinder the Illinois legislature from doing a little regulating on its own account?"—*The Courant* (*Rep.*), *Hartford, Conn.*

Good Law.—"The decision of Judge Foster in favor of the State in the stock-yards case is in conformity with good law. As to the contention that the law is void because of irregularities in its passage, that is at best merely a technicality, and even tho sustained would not in any way affect the principles involved. The second claim, to the effect that the law deprives the company of a reasonable return on the money invested, was shown by the evidence to be without foundation. The other claim in reference to the business being interstate in character, and therefore not affected by the law, is certainly not well grounded. The interstate commerce law has been ridden almost to death by persons and corporations that have attempted to evade duties and responsibilities under state laws. It is time to draw the interstate law down to the line where it belongs. Its intent is to prevent a State from passing any law that will discriminate against other States, their people, or their trade. That is all; that is enough. Judge Foster has in this case laid down the line where it belongs."—*The Times* (*Rep.*), *Leavenworth, Kans.*

Treading on Dangerous Ground.—"As to the contention of the company that the present charges are fair and conducive to but a moderate profit, while the reduced rates prescribed by the legislature would prove ruinous and lead to confiscation of the company's property without due process of law, Judge Foster admits that the 'legislature is radical, perhaps too radical,' but he does not find it sufficiently radical to fall under the condemnation of unreasonableness. He points out that in 1893 the company increased its rate on cattle from 20 to 25 cents per head, and in view of the large earnings of the company at that time and the amount of capital actually invested he does not 'conceive any good reason for that increase.' The inference is that since the company had no reason for the increase the legislature did not offend against reason by ordering a reduction. At the rate provided by the law the percentage of profit which the evidence shows the company may hope to realize under nominal conditions is not so unfair and unjust in Judge Foster's view as to make the regulation unconstitutional.

"It is clear that in this case the courts are treading on dangerous and doubtful ground. They may not annul laws on mere suspicion of unreasonableness, but have to be convinced of a manifest conflict between a statute and the constitution in order to set the former aside as invalid. It may be that Judge Foster, while questioning the propriety of the legislation arbitrarily reducing the yardage charges, found himself without authority to avoid it. There is ample scope for improper legislation within the constitution, and the courts can not always grant relief. The remedy may lie in the election of a less socialistic legislature. However, the case will be appealed, and the higher courts will deal with the vital question at issue."—*The Evening Post* (*Ind.*), *Chicago.*

A PENAL COLONY FOR ANARCHISTS.

RECALLING the assassination of the late Premier Canovas of Spain, *Las Novedades*, a Spanish paper published in New York city, advocates the consignment of anarchists to a penal colony. We translate:

"It being universally recognized that the anarchists are of no nationality, that they are the enemies not only of this or that government but of all governments in general, the fact imposes upon each and every one, as the principal element of preservation, a contemporary, concerted, and common action.

"The lamentable occurrence of Santa Agueda has once more brought this fact to light, giving occasion to the Spanish press, as also to the press of other nations, to discuss in their several articles the necessity of a collective action to provide a penal colony to which these savages could be consigned without distinction or precedence.

"This proposition has, apparently, been favorably entertained by the principal governments with the exception of those of Great Britain, Switzerland, and the United States, whom, it is implied, adhere to the liberty of expression and of asylum for political criminals.

"It may chance that deep penetration may discover that 'all is not gold that glitters,' and that the motive of some of these governments is not as liberal and disinterested as it at first appears. In fact, the safe asylum accorded to anarchists in some localities acts as a protection for the places which shelter them, for these are not so blind—however deluded they may be—as to shut off their hiding-places.

"Supposing, however, that the governments which give in their respective territories so much latitude to anarchists are not actuated by selfish reasons, allowing that they are inspired by the pure and unadulterated love of liberty, the error is made of *confounding liberty with license*. We are not alone in this opinion; the same view is expressed in the most important journals of the United States, and none hold it more decidedly than does Mr. Terence Powderly, the federal commissioner of immigration."

Mr. Powderly is referred to further as a typical, law-abiding friend of the working element. Utterances of the New York

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Tribune and Washington *Star* are quoted as showing sympathy with the position taken by the *Novedades*. *The Tribune* supports Mr. Powderly's proposal to ask Congress to prohibit the entrance into the country of any person who openly professes adherence to doctrines of anarchists. *The Star* censures the police of New York for allowing a meeting to celebrate the assassination of Canovas, asking, as the *Novedades* has it, "Is New York prepared for a tragedy like the Haymarket?"

THE WORK OF THE MONETARY COMMISSION.

THE monetary convention which met in Indianapolis last January authorized the appointment of a commission on currency reform, in the event of the failure of Congress to appoint a commission of this character. Eleven members have accepted appointment at the hands of H. H. Hanna, chairman of the executive committee of the Indianapolis organization. Ex-Senator George F. Edmunds, of Vermont, has been chosen chairman of the commission, and the other members are: Charles S. Fairchild, of New York; Stuyvesant Fish, New York; C. Stuart Patterson, Pennsylvania; T. G. Bush, Louisiana; J. W. Fries, North Carolina; W. B. Dean, Minnesota; George E. Leighton, Missouri; Robert S. Taylor, Indiana; Prof. J. Lawrence Loughlin, Illinois, and L. A. Garnett, San Francisco. As a result of the first meeting, in Washington last month, sub-committees were appointed to secure data and report on various phases of monetary reform. The *personnel* of the commission is favorably considered by many journals. Whether Congress will be likely to accept the recommendations of this commission is questioned in various quarters.

Of the commission's work the Washington correspondent of the New York *Journal of Commerce* says:

"The members recognize the fact that public sentiment has not largely crystallized upon the currency subject, and that it will not be easy securing the prompt acceptance by Congress of their recommendations. They feel, however, that a strong report, laying down the principles of a scientific currency, would clear the air and afford a rallying-point for sound-money men in the future. . . . The commission will act independently of the national Administration, but they have the assurances of the President and Secretary Gage that their work will receive cordial consideration at their hands. Secretary Gage sent word that he would be glad to meet the commission upon his return to Washington from the West, and that he keenly appreciates the importance of their mission and the value of sound conclusions. . . .

"They will not be able to give verbal hearings, except to a few persons who will appear by invitation, and they prefer written statements in most cases, because of the definite and specific nature of the work which they have to do. They propose to receive all suggestions addressed to 'the monetary commission' at Washington or at the homes of any of the members, and to consider them by means of sub-committees or otherwise, with a view to winnowing from the entire mass the most valuable suggestions. When these have been sifted the commissioners will take up the question of framing a definite measure of legislation. They may take up separately such topics as the gradual retirement of the legal-tender notes, the creation of a bank-note currency based upon assets, the creation of a safety-fund exchange between New York and the country banks, and the creation of branch banks. These various propositions will be carefully considered in the light of European as well as American experience, and an effort made to combine the best features under each head into a harmonious and comprehensive currency law. It will not be until after the outlines of the measure have been framed which is to be recommended to Congress that the commission will be ready to prepare their report. There is some doubt whether the work of the commission can be concluded before the meeting of Congress in December. There will be no undue haste, but it is believed here that the work can be concluded and a bill reported and presented to Congress by the beginning of the new year, in season for consideration in both Houses during the coming session."

Personnel of the Commission.—"To begin with there is not a professional politician or place-seeker in the lot, and not a man who has fallen short of success in his aspirations in his chosen field of life-work. Ex-Senator Edmunds's public services are well known, and Prof. J. L. Laughlin is equally prominent in the ranks of leading political economists; Charles S. Fairchild is president of the Security and Trust Company of New York; John W. Fries is a cotton and woolen manufacturer of Salem, N. C., and W. B. Dean is at the head of a large hardware business in St. Paul; T. G. Bush has extensive and varied business interests in Alabama; the lawyers of the commission are Charles S. Patterson, a leading member of the Philadelphia bar and a man of broad business ability, and Judge Robert S. Taylor, an attorney of wide reputation; Stuyvesant Fish is president of the Illinois Central Railroad, George F. Leighton is a retired lawyer and business man of St. Louis and an ex-president of the Commercial Club and other organizations, and Louis A. Garnett is one of the highest authorities in matters of finance and currency on the Pacific coast.

"Without exception, the eleven are men of affairs, fine education, and enviable standing in their respective communities. The conclusions of a body comprising citizens of such eminent ability and high character ought to command the greatest respect, and they will no doubt go far toward correcting the illogical and mischievous features of the existing currency and banking system. The report of the commission will be awaited with keenest interest."—*The Free Press* (*Nat. Dem.*), *Detroit*.

Business Men Interested.—"It is evident that the business men of the country, regardless of party politics, are taking a keen interest in the work of the monetary commission appointed by the executive committee of the monetary convention that was held some time ago at Indianapolis. . . . In the prosecution of its work the commission will call before it the best financial experts, political economists, and practical bankers of the country, and will solicit information and suggestions from every available source. When it is ready to make a report of its work the Indianapolis convention may be called together again to ratify its action, or it may go directly to Congress with its report and with the draft of a bill based upon that report. . . .

"As for the assessment that has been levied upon the Columbus board of trade for its share of expenses in connection with the Indianapolis convention, that is a matter for the board to settle. The board knew what it was doing when it sent delegates to the convention, and must know what obligations it is under in this connection. There will likely be some controversy as to whether the work of the convention is worth $500 to Columbus, as well as some dispute as to whether the board is bound to pay this money. Some persons will undoubtedly feel that the board had better devote its money to more strictly local purposes. Nevertheless, the board deserves credit for taking an interest in a movement that seeks to strengthen and improve the currency system of the country, for that strengthens the foundations of business everywhere."—*The Dispatch* (*Ind.*), *Columbus, Ohio*.

Mr. Bryan Will be Hit.—"The report of this commission wil be inevitably contrasted with the report of the Wolcott commission, which is now in Europe negotiating an international monetary conference. With these two reports before Congress and the people, Mr. Bryan's inconsistency will stand out in bold relief. The people will then be fully advised of the remedies with which it is proposed to cure the ills of our monetary system. The Bryan remedy will then appear to be ridiculous, even to those who now approve it. The notion that bimetalism contemplates free coinage at a false and an artificial ratio will be robbed of its fascination to debtors and dunces alike. It will then be made clear that the silverism proposed by Bryan is the goldism proposed by the goldbugs, only under another name. Between the Scylla and Charybdis thus exposed to view the international and rational bimetalists will be able to steer the money question into a safe harbor of permanent refuge. With the metallic basis firmly established by international compact the banking function of the Government can be controlled with comparative ease."—*The Journal* (*Rep.*), *Detroit*.

The Senate and Our Acceptable Currency.—"To one of them [the sub-committees] the metallic currency is assigned; to another, bank currency; to a third, the demand obligations of the Government. The report of the commission will, we assume,

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present a comprehensive project of currency reform. And then what? Well, one may reasonably expect that it will be an interesting document, and that it will attract a certain amount of public attention; but as regards its effect upon legislation, we can not think that it will be of any practical value. *The Herald* is always willing to burn its ships on questions connected with the currency. Knowing the present composition of the Senate, we can not see that there is the slightest prospect of obtaining beneficial legislation on the currency from that body. If the plan recommended by the commission is thoroughly acceptable to sound-money men—a point on which we have, of course, no opinion to give on present information—it will assuredly be condemned by the Senate. Fortunately for American business, the currency in its existing form is in a very tolerable condition. If our currency laws are permitted to remain just as they stand, without the dotting of an i or the crossing of a t, the country will get along very well, not only for the next two years, but for the next two decades."—*The Herald (Ind.), Boston.*

JAPAN AS THE COMING SEA-POWER.

CHARLES H. CRAMP, the well-known ship-builder, appears to speak from personal observation of the whole program of Japan's naval activity when he states his opinion (*North American Review*, October) that Russia and the United States are neither prepared nor preparing to maintain their proper naval status as Pacific powers. He observes, too, that Japanese officers with whom he comes in daily contact as inspectors of the work the Cramps are doing for the Japanese Government, "have no odds to ask of the officers of any other navy whatsoever as to professional ability, practical application, and capacity to profit by experience." Furthermore, he says, while all other navies have been wrestling with theoretical problems of war colleges or encountering hypothetical conditions of evolutions, maneuvers, and sham battles, the Japanese have been sinking and taking ships, bombarding towns, and forcing the harbors of an enemy, thus securing more and later experience in active warfare than any other navy or all other navies. To quote:

"The ship-building program [of Japan] now in process of actual construction is calculated to produce by the year 1903 a total effective force of 67 sea-going ships, 12 torpedo-catchers, and 75 torpedo-boats, with an aggregate displacement of more than 200,000 tons. To the navy in commission or available for instant service, already described, Japan now adds, in plain sight under actual construction in various stages of forwardness, a new fleet vastly superior in power and efficiency to it. . . .

"Comparison with the current progress of other powers discloses the fact that Japan is second only to England in naval activity, being ahead of France, much in advance of Germany, and vastly in the lead of Russia and the United States. It must also be borne in mind that the new Japanese fleet comprises throughout the very latest and highest types of naval architecture in every respect of force, economy, and efficiency. The spectacle of Japan surpassing France and closely following England herself in naval activity is startling. Considering the shortness of the time which has elapsed since Japan entered the family of nations or aspired to any rank whatever as a power, it is little short of miraculous. Yet it is a fact, and to my mind it is the most significant single fact of our time. Nations do not display such energy or undertake such expenditure without a purpose. . . .

"If she were simply meditating another attack on China alone or unsupported, no such fleet as Japan is now building would be needed; certainly not the enormous battle-ships and the great armored cruisers. It must therefore be assumed that Japan's purpose is the general one of predominant sea-power in the Orient.

"Japan may, and probably does, meditate a renewal of her efforts to establish a footing on the Asiatic mainland. Possibly, she may have in view the ultimate acquisition of the Philippine Islands. But, whatever may be her territorial ambitions for the future, it is as plain as an open book that she intends, before she moves again, to place herself in a position to disregard and defy any external interference. This may be the true meaning of Japan's extreme activity in naval preparation at this time.

"I may say without violation of confidence that a Japanese gentleman of distinction not long ago remarked in conversation on this subject that 'while Japan was forced by circumstances to yield much at Shimonoseki that she had fairly conquered, she still secured indemnity enough to build a navy that would enable her to do better next time!'"

Mr. Cramp says further that Japan is not only drawing on the ship-building power of England, France, Germany, and the United States, but Japanese vessels building in the shipyards of England, France, and Germany are superior to any vessels those nations are building for themselves, class for class. While he does not think that Japan's naval preparation is made with the United States in hostile view, he declares that "taking Russia, Japan, and the United States as the three maritime powers most directly concerned in the Pacific Ocean, and whose interests are most immediately affected by its command, Japan at her present rate of naval progress, viewed with relation to the lack of progress of the other two, must in three years be able to dominate the Pacific against either, and, in less than ten years, against both."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

"THE YELLOW KID TO THE RESCUE; OR, WHO SWIPED THE LADY?"
The Journal, Detroit.

THE establishment of a political clearing-house would be of material assistance in the local campaign.—*The Journal, New York.*

MODERNIZED.—"Our clergyman forgot himself this morning." "What did he do?" "He asked the congregation to sing that good old hymn, 'From Klondike's icy mountains.'"—*The Record, Chicago.*

SUPPOSE Uncle Sam, the Czar, and the Mikado should agree among themselves to settle the seal question—what would John Bull do about it?—*The Ledger, Philadelphia.*

IF there were anything in hypnotism, those Klondike miners might solve the food problem by simply putting each other to sleep for the winter.—*The Ledger, Philadelphia.*

"ETHEL, what are you doing with that concordance?'
"I'm looking through the B's, grandma, to see if there is anything in the Bible about bicycle-riding on Sunday being wrong."—*The News, Chicago.*

THE two parties about whom the Bering Sea discussion is raging, namely, the seals and the wearers of sealskins, are not showing the slightest interest in the proceedings.—*The Ledger, Philadelphia.*

NATURAL QUESTION.—"See that man?'
"Yes. What of it?"
"He's an alderman."
"Where's his saloon located?"—*The Evening Post, Chicago.*

THE EUROPEAN POWERS.—"What are the 'powers of Europe'?" inquired the very young woman.
The veteran diplomat looked at her thoughtfully, and then replied: "For a long time past they have been chiefly conversational powers."—*The Star, Washington.*

EDITOR WATTERSON lays everything bare when he says: "In Governor Altgeld behold Robespierre; in Tillman, Danton; in Henry George a possible reproduction of that humane philosopher who, maddened by too much brooding over the wrongs of man, became the bloody Marat." The fall campaign in New York has evidently passed the soda-water stage.—*The Republican, Springfield.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

INTRICACIES OF THE CHINESE LANGUAGE.

PHILOSOPHERS and psychologists tell us that the language of a people is the most reliable index to their mind and soul. In a very interesting and instructive study of the Chinese language, the German specialist, H. Leisering, seems to find corroboration of this theory, and to reveal a very important reason for the unprogressive character of the people. We summarize Leisering's article (the *Daheim*, Leipsic) as follows:

The characteristic that marks the tongues of Eastern Asia is the contrast between the written and the spoken language. While in other languages the written words conform to the spoken, the very opposite of this is the case in Chinese. The two are opposed to each other, and the one does not furnish the slightest clew to an understanding of the other. This is owing to the fact that the written Chinese, like the old Egyptian hieroglyphics, is a picture language. In the course of centuries the significance and forms of these pictures naturally changed, and, as at present employed, they do not present even the rudiments in shape or meaning that they presented when originally adopted. In addition to this a sort of abbreviated method of writing has been introduced, especially in business transactions, which has still more obliterated the original pictures.

Facts like these give some idea of the difficulty of the Chinese language, which are much greater than those of any existing European language. To appreciate this we need only to consider that for every idea there must be a separate written sign, so that for even a moderate knowledge of written Chinese the reader must be acquainted with some 3,000 to 4,000 picture signs. To this must yet be added that in the course of centuries the significance of these signs has frequently changed altogether. He who is able to read a modern Chinese book may be utterly incapable of understanding one written 2,000 years ago. To learn to read the Chinese literature accordingly requires decades of study. And just in this fact, that the Chinese language has been petrified in the very first stages of its development, is found the key to the solution of the history of the Chinese Empire, especially its antagonism to all foreign influences. The educated Chinese find that the acquisition of even a modest knowledge of the classics of their own literature requires such Herculean efforts that they have no time to devote to foreign thoughts. The fact of the matter is that only the "upper ten thousand" of China have anything like a knowledge of their literature. The great mass of the people are content to know those signs that are absolutely necessary for ordinary life, many of this class being acquainted with scarcely one hundred picture signs.

The result of this state of affairs has been very peculiar. While in other countries where there are various dialects, such as Germany, France, etc., those who speak these dialects can understand each other as soon as they drop their dialectic peculiarities and make use of the common literary language of the land, this is not at all the case in China, for the simple reason that such a common literary spoken language does not exist. The various Chinese dialects have accordingly developed such peculiarities that they have practically become independent tongues. Thus the average Chinaman from Peking can not understand his compatriot from Canton. Altho both employ the same sign for the same idea, each pronounces it his own way, and he can not be understood by the other unless he reduces what he desires to say to a written form. Thus it happened in Berlin that the Lector of North Chinese and the Lector of South Chinese in the Oriental Seminary could confer with each other only by written signs until the one learned the peculiar pronunciation of the other.

There are perhaps five leading dialects in China, of which that current in the Peking district is the most widely spread, covering a large portion of northern China. Yet even in this leading dialect there are only from 400 to 420 monosyllabic words, and with this meager number the Chinaman is compelled to express all his thoughts and ideas. This is done largely by changing the pronunciation and the accent of words, so that by this process one and the same word may be employed to express quite a number of ideas. It is accordingly quite natural that no other language on earth has been able to develop such an abundance of plays on words and similar linguistic peculiarities as in the Chinese. In this way a single syllable may have many meanings. Thus the syllable "ji" in Wade's Handbook receives no fewer than 49 different meanings.

Learning to *speak* Chinese is in many respects easier than it is to acquire a speaking knowledge of some European languages. It is, however, necessary to distinguish sharply between kindred sounds, such as *d* and *t*; *k* and *g*. In addition, it is difficult for a European to acquire certain sounds which are peculiar to the Chinese. After the pronunciation has been acquired, it is only necessary to learn a list of words; for the Chinese have no grammar, no syntax, no conjugations, no declensions. The words are simply placed side by side in exceedingly primitive order, a change not even being made to distinguish a question from a declaratory sentence, the stereotyped order being subject, predicate, object. The few grammatical rules that do exist deal almost entirely with the significance and proper position of certain particles that determine the meaning of words and their syntactical relations.—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

BARRIE'S DRAMATIZATION OF "THE LITTLE MINISTER."

MR. BARRIE has turned his "Little Minister" into a stage-comedy, and Miss Maude Adams has by means of it developed into a successful "star." This double transformation was witnessed at the Empire Theater, in New York, September 27, and was at once stamped with popular approval.

Mr. Barrie has taken liberties with his novel such as no one but the author would, perhaps, be licensed to take. The same names and localities appear in the play and the general lines of the story are followed after a fashion in the first act. But the divergence is very marked in the other three acts and the story of the play is practically a new one. *Harper's Weekly* gives us the following summary of it:

"The first act begins in comedy vein, with the serious-minded men of Thrums on guard against the threatened attack of the soldiers. Just what they are doing in defiance of the law is not altogether clear, tho the spectator may guess easily enough. Here, at the very beginning, Mr. Barrie, presumably through neglect, violates one of the most important canons of dramatic writing—that the significance of the situation carry its message at once. The unexpected appearance of *Gavin Dishart*, the *Little Minister*, and his dispersing of the men, establish his character, and make him a delightful foil for the character of *Babbie*, who comes singing through the wood in gipsy dress, the very embodiment of witchery. The scene between them would be altogether charming if it were not a trifle overdone; but no criticism can be passed upon the ingenious device by which *Babbie* persuades the minister to blow the horn that is to warn the people of the soldiers' approach. That is comedy of the most delightful kind, and the scene which speedily follows, where *Babbie* saves herself from arrest by claiming *Gavin* as her husband, is one of the prettiest episodes seen on the stage for many a day. Altogether, the first act, in spite of certain crudities in the author's management, is well-rounded and promising.

"The second act, which passes through two scenes, is executed in a wholly different mood; whatever restraint the author put upon himself early in his task was rudely broken by the temptation to exaggerate. During the first scene, which discloses the interior of *Nannie Webster's* cottage, and serves to develop the love-affair between *Babbie* and *Gavin*, Mr. Barrie indulges in wild burlesque. The actress who plays the part of *Nannie* is absolutely faithful to the spirit of the author, and the result is a grossly distorted characterization. A similar exaggeration, too, weakens the scene that follows, in which the men of Thrums discuss the scandalous flirtation of their pastor with the supposed gipsy. Here the suggestion of comic opera given by *Nannie's* performances is strengthened by the chorus-like demeanor of peasants on their way to and from the kirk. The broken-hearted soliloquy of *Thomas Whamond* over the *Little Minister's* downfall, apparently designed by the author as a serious climax to the act, illustrates the disaster that is sure to follow the mixture of incongruous emotional elements. *Whamond*, almost persuaded

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that the young minister, whom he loves as his own son, has disgraced himself, is overwhelmed with grief; but to the spectator, who knows that *Gavin* is innocent, this grief borders on the ludicrous, and the effect of the situation is merely to bewilder him—to make him wonder whether he ought to laugh or to sympathize.

"The last two acts are written wholly in the comic-opera spirit. Here we have the old castle of comic opera, the comic-opera lord who is father of the heroine, and even the comic-opera French maid, whose salary is raised as soon as she discovers *Babbie* stealing back to her ancestral home. There is genuine humor in the characterization of the French maid, and tho her sudden fall over the threshold as soon as *Babbie* opens a door, after an exciting scene, is by no means new, it made the audience laugh aloud. Indeed, when once the spectator forgot to expect the promised 'comedy,' there were many things in the last two acts for him to enjoy. The arrival of *Gavin* in the castle and his declaration

MAUDE ADAMS.

that the gipsy was in the house and in the next room, followed by *Babbie's* sudden appearance as a fine young lady, made an impressive moment, like a thrill in a fairy tale. *Gavin's* declaration of affection, however, was as absurd as *Babbie's* own avowals, and it was easy to sympathize with the angry father's disgust. But the discovery that *Gavin's* acknowledgment of *Babbie* as his wife in the first act constituted a marriage gave an ingenious twist to the story, and enabled the author to bring his play to a pretty and wholly whimsical conclusion. The best thing in the last act was *Babbie's* wheedling of her father out of his rage into good-humored consent to her marriage. It showed so delightfully Mr. Barrie's humor playing through human nature that it made one wish he had relied on human nature throughout the piece, instead of having recourse to the apologetic devices of the second-rate dramatist."

Speaking of Miss Maude Adams, *The Home Journal* says:

"She is *spirituelle*, but there is nothing else French about her, for her attractions are of the more substantial and not less acceptable American order. Pretty, arch, graceful, piquant, coy, fresh, girlish, artless, winsome, and sympathetic—all these attributes she possesses and employs with due appreciation of their value. Not yet is her art matured, and it is pleasant to observe that there is no forcing process at work, but gradually she is ripening under the ambition and zeal which are evident in her work, and which are fostered by the approbation of the public."

The Critic, commenting on the changes made in the story of the novel, speaks as follows:

"There is reason to suspect that the design of it may have been modified in order to avoid making a too exacting demand upon the histrionic resources of Miss Maude Adams, who enacts the heroine. That popular young actress is in several respects well suited to the character as it now exists. She possesses a vein of whimsical humor, which has been of great service to her in her brief and brilliant career, a great fund of vivacity, a graceful and winning manner, and good spirits. She is capable, moreover, of little touches of tenderness and of flashes of feeling, but hitherto she has revealed no power of dealing with deep or sustained emotion. This is perhaps the reason why Mr. Barrie's play, after starting in very serious, not to say melodramatic fashion—the elders are portentous figures—and slowly approaching what seems to be a difficult and emotional crisis, descends suddenly to farce, and *'solvuntur risa tabulæ.'*"

The Evening Post's critic thinks the play a "moderate success" that "will endure for a season," but that a mistake was made in joining what is practically a comic outcome to a melodramatic beginning.

LITERARY VALUE OF WICKEDNESS.

THAT the villain of a play or a story is generally the most interesting character in it has been discovered by most readers at an early period of life. Charles Leonard Moore, in commenting upon literary values in general, after references to the literary value of style, of invention, of observation, and of enthusiasm in one's own creations, turns aside for a moment to mark the important part assigned in fiction to wickedness—a subject, one may remark in passing, that would afford ample material for much more than the incidental treatment which he gives it. We quote from his article in *The Dial* (October 1):

"The fact that an author has enjoyed a character is one test of its reality. Jane Austen evidently delighted in her curates, whereas Charlotte Brontë half hated and wholly despised hers. The difference is felt. There is hardly any one in Shakespeare's world—villains, criminals, or fools included—whom he did not evidently love, hardly any one against whom he would have been willing to draw an indictment.

"It is curious, indeed, that wickedness and weakness force themselves to the front as the protagonists of almost every drama. Great literature is the biography of criminals and fools. Average morality and average intelligence are not the stuff out of which to create characters that will interest. Evil, indeed, seems to be the energetic force of the universe, and is the cause of the obstacles and collisions from which events spring. Every great creative poet is a Manichean. In spite of himself, Milton was forced to make the devil his hero; and Richardson was shocked to discover that his Lovelace was a most attractive monster. The populace are willing to pay for crime. Nothing sells a newspaper like a murder. Even in the natural world, those lurid villains of nature's melodrama, the lightning and the storm, get infinitely more spectators than the milder and beneficent agencies of sunlight and dew. Goethe said that he had learned from Polygnotus that our business on this earth was to enact hell. Except Poe and Hawthorne, no American writer has ever had any suspicion of this fact. Ever since that adventure in Boston harbor, there has been a flavor of tea in all New England literature."

Later on in the same article, a subject different yet somewhat akin to this is touched on by Mr. Moore, namely, the rebellious note in many of the greatest creative works. We quote him again:

"Arnold, in his essay on Wordsworth, condemns the poetry of revolt. But what great literature is there which is not the literature of revolt? Ideal poetry and satire spring alike from one root—a profound dissatisfaction with ordinary life. Job complains, and Achilles sulks in anger, and Prometheus rebels, and Faust makes pact with the Enemy, and Alceste in proud honesty wishes to leave the world, and Don Juan, with indomitable will, wishes to ruin it. Everywhere there is revolt and upheaval.

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What is the secret of those proud and melancholy souls, the great poets, which so embitters them with life? Is it not that they carry within them a standard of perfection and greatness, measured by which the world stands condemned? The world knows very well how to protect itself from its disgusted great men. Homer and Dante were compelled to be little better than tramps; Shakespeare and Molière were, by the law of the land, vagabonds, and in a day when they hanged that sort of people—in order, I suppose, to give them some visible means of support. But the ideal and standard of the poet always ends in prevailing, in being accepted—tho never in being realized."

DEVELOPMENT OF MODERN LITERATURE.

THE first instalment of M. Edouard Rod's "Essay on the Development of Modern Literature," which is to form the preface of a new book entitled "Choice Pieces of Foreign Literature" (French), appears in a late number of the *Revue Bleue*.

In setting forth the conflict between the classic and romantic (or barbaric) elements, which is, he thinks, largely the history of all modern literature, he says:

"It is necessary to state that the great civilizing force of this epoch, the church, was hostile to rather than sympathetic with the antique culture. She judged it perilous to the faith, with which a simple ignorance agreed better; and, without listening to certain teachers who, like St. Basil or St. Augustine, showed themselves indulgent toward pagan letters, she forced them to remain in the forgetfulness into which they had fallen. . . . In 1209 we see a provincial council, reunited in Paris, prohibiting the reading or explaining, in the public or private schools, of the 'Physics' of Aristotle, or the commentaries of this treatise. This hostility of the church explains in part the slowness of the progress of humanism between the eighth and fourteenth centuries. Dante, who was the most erudite man of this epoch, and whom his divine curiosity attracted toward the antique, knew all of it that it was possible to know; and that was very little, if one is to judge by the incomplete and incongruous list of pagan poets whom he met in the other world.

"Nevertheless, the new races, so slow to penetrate the literary treasures of the Old World, had some sensations, sentiments, and ideas which they felt the need of expressing. They were not destitute of poetic taste, and possessed, in a high degree, the gift of creating images and symbols. Their songs astonished already the first Roman historians who attempted to describe their customs.

"At length, when the teachers, the monks, and clerks, groping across the vestiges of antique literature, undertook to run their thought in the crude molds of semi-barbaric Latin, a very different literature shaped itself little by little, outside the centers of official culture: songs, of which the unshapen inspiration harmonized well enough with the crudity and awkwardness of the vulgar tongue in its unhandy forms and uncertain syntax. . . .

"It has been too often repeated that men in the Middle Ages had no sense of beauty. They had it other than the ancients, other than we, but they had it after their own fashion, altho they sought it gropingly. If they did not always reach the aim of their efforts, at least their artists and poets found the appropriate means of disclosing the heart and imagination of the times. The Norman knight, departing for the isle of the Angles, listened with as much pleasure to the good 'trouvère,' Taillefer, singing the exploits of Roland, as the Greeks to the narration in finished verse of the stories of the 'Odyssey.' . . . To-day, the literature of this far-off epoch interests us chiefly as a document instructive in the customs, ideas, sentiments, and beliefs of our ancestors. But it could still otherwise interest us, it could still offer us a source of admiration. For to taste it is sufficient to make us renounce our Greco-Latin conception of rhetoric, and to search out, in these works, of which the immensity appals us, of which the disorder offends us, the profound soul which animates them."

We will not follow M. Rod in the path of the decadence brought about by the interminable struggle of the feudal empire and the Papacy, together with the ever-ceaseless restlessness of the Turks. But the time came when Greek philosophy was again *par excellence*. Plato replaced Aristotle. Humanism invaded the church itself. Many of its leaders relished the Grecian philosophers as much as or more than the Fathers or the Apostles, seeming even to believe that the fusion of the two religions was not impossible. The author says:

"If, on the one hand, the Renaissance had been able to develop without falling so much into excess, the Reformation would have had less reason and less chance for being. Who knows then what admirable civilization would have resulted from a fusion of these two worlds, of which only an essay has sufficed to endow us with some of the most beautiful works and the most noble thoughts that modern genius has produced? If, on the other hand, the Reformation had not been precipitated by the tumultuous spirit of its promoters, if it had sought to accomplish its end without breaking down established traditions, without having recourse to revolutionary methods, who knows the admirable fruits that would have resulted? But it is one of those idle questions that one ought to discard—if he can not resist the temptation of putting it. This one, at least, has the advantage of marking the profound regret that one has in measuring the disproportion between the progress of modern thought at the end of the Middle Ages, and the state where one finds it a century later. The Reformation is, in its essence, a religious and moral reaction against the free, pagan spirit of the Renaissance, rather more than an episode in the history of the church."

No longer was philosophy the "servant of theology." The Council of Trent (1545-63) marks the rupture and is therefore one of the most important dates in the history of modern thought. Henceforth the soul of thought may remain upon serene heights, far removed from the tumults of polemics. The church, too, has in effect a material organization, which tends to protect its dogmas if not its ethics. The licentious stories, which, since the old metrical tales, had multiplied in all languages, were left to circulate. It is only those whose opinions menace or oppose the material organization of the church who are "untractable." With regard to the process of assimilation under the yoke the author says:

"The Council of Trent then inaugurated a new epoch, in literary history as well as in ecclesiastical, an epoch which was to endure for nearly two centuries. . . . To speak truly, like those great rivers which drag themselves across marshes to go out of their course, this beautiful epoch commenced with a neutral and painful period, where, assimilation not being accomplished among men accustomed to previous liberty, and the place new in which they were to work, there arose resistances, struggles, revolts. Thinkers and poets chafed in the lines which enchained them and in which a vigorous hand tied the knots. They underwent, without comprehending the aim, the oppression which weighed upon them. As to the tragic conflicts sometimes harassing their souls, one has only to recall the plagues and torments which led Tasso from wit to folly by the most dolorous of Calvaries. Little by little, nevertheless, this slow and painful assimilation is accomplished. Constraint passes into custom, imposes itself as a natural fetter, and soon men are born who undergo it without grief, perhaps even without feeling it."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

How Whittier Wrote.—A few of Whittier's poems were composed without the aid of pen or paper and remained afterward substantially unchanged. Such were "Laus Deo" and "Abram Morrison," both of which were composed in the silence of Friends' meetings. For the most part, however, so Samuel V. Pickard tells us in *The Independent* (September 30), he wrote and rewrote, interlined and corrected, and sometimes entirely changed the character of a poem. Mr. Pickard goes on to show in detail the changes made in the poem "Our Master." We do not care to reproduce these, but quote what is said of the poet's general methods of composition:

"It was partly the result of Mr. Whittier's lifelong invalidism that he could not set apart any special hours of his day for liter-

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ary work. At no time in his life, from youth to age, could he devote a half-hour to composition—even the writing of letters to friends—without bringing on a severe headache. All his poems were written subject to this hard condition; they were composed verse by verse in such intervals of rest as might come to him. It was the habit of most of his life to relieve the tedious hours of sleepless nights by reciting aloud the verses of his favorite poets; and it was upon his pillow that his busy brain conceived some of his own best poems. He said his lines aloud as they came to him, that he might get the sound of them. . . .

"His first conception of a poem was usually written on odd scraps of paper, on the backs of letters—whatever came handiest. I have found them on the fly-leaves of books and on the margins of printed pages. Many words of the first draft would be illegible to any one but himself. He would begin a second draft on a fair sheet, and for a stanza or two it would be good copy for the printer. Then would come interlineations which spoiled it for copy, and he would go on in the almost illegible style of the first draft. He had no system of shorthand, but wrote with extreme rapidity. If it was for his own eye alone, he would run the words together without forming all the letters, and without crossing and dotting the letters usually receiving that attention. Here and there a word spelled out in full and a terminal rime help us to make out his first thought. Sometimes almost every line of a poem was remodeled many times before the production of a fair copy for the printer."

WOMEN WHO WRITE.

IT is a sign of the times, writes M. Henri Chautavoine, to take the part of women writers. The term blue-stocking is to-day discourteous and superannuated. Women who write have the corporative instinct to a high degree; they do not love each other, perhaps, but they uphold each other. Hence, if the Exposition of 1900 gallantly reserves space for their works and their likenesses, there will be one pavilion, at least, very replete and much visited.

The writer would not like to say, with Mme. de Staël: "Women, having no depth of perception nor consecutiveness of ideas, can never have genius." Nor yet with Mme. d'Agoult (Daniel Stern): "To think is, for a great number of women, a happy accident rather than a permanent state. . . . Women scarcely meditate at all. They are content to receive their ideas in the most undefined and floating forms. Nothing challenges, nothing is fixed, in the golden mist of their fantasies." He considers this double condemnation, pronounced by women against their own sex, as excessive and arbitrary. He, however, would ask, leaving out of consideration those of undoubted talent, why so many women write, what they most willingly write about, and after what fashion they write most often.

After a cursory glance at the jealous ones, who can not suffer an eclipse, he says (*La Correspondant*):

"There is a second category, very respectable, almost sacred: that of women who write of necessity, from devotion, in order to gain or to try to gain a livelihood—it is never very sumptuous—either from duty to family or because of the needs of those whom they have in charge.

"Literature has become 'woman's work.' It was not so formerly, in the virtuous and moral romances. In the prize romances written and read even in my childhood, one remembers the type of young girl which so often appeared—the sympathetic, diligent young girl, the 'angel of the fireside,' the Jenny, a working girl or *bourgeoise* who passed her nights in labor, and whose fairy needle' brought food to her loved ones, after the unmerited reverse of fortune, till the day this Cinderella marries a good, sensible, young man, generous and well-to-do.

"'Run, my needle, in the wool.' The pen to-day has replaced the needle; it is that which runs and upon paper. It is not less fatiguing; but, I believe, brings in more. With a little good fortune to aid a little talent, a young woman, or a young girl who writes not badly, is often able to place her copy. From that vocation are improvised, which are not unpleasant, talents discovered which merit being brought to light. The pen is a light tool and relatively lucrative. All women can not handle it, but those who feel themselves capable and are fond enough of hard work to take it up are worthy of respect, sympathy, and encouragement.

"And the others? Ah! the others, those who never cease to write when once they have begun, *les pondeuses!* [egg-layers], how can we catalog them or judge of them? It is here that we come in contact with the innumerable and redoubtable army of blue-stockings. Here is every shade. The dominant color, the base of the mixture, if I may be allowed to say so, is vanity.

"I do not wish to imply that self-love is more developed in woman than in man; but perhaps, if we may believe the moralists, even the feminine ones, it is in woman more irritable and more exacting. . . . Feminism (pardon the frightful word) has not been without its influence on blue-stockingism. Many women have written, not so much because they had something to say, as because they could not keep quiet. Silence weighed upon them. . . . Prehistoric proverbs reproached them with having long hair and short ideas. Some of them have cut their hair in order to prove their ideas large.

"The woman who writes fulfils a social mission; she affranchises her sex; she emancipates her kind, that is to say, those who resemble her; she is free from the tutelage of man; she rebels against timidity and distrusts opinion. She prepares a future for the woman of to-morrow, or the day after to-morrow (it will be here quickly enough) of the future Ève; she is hardy and symbolic, like an advance-courier. May good attend her!" —*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

French Men of Letters on Tobacco.—Maurice de Fleury's book on medical treatment of the mind, recently noticed in our columns, contains a chapter on the smoking of tobacco as viewed by men of letters. The London *Lancet*, in reviewing the book, epitomizes the opinions expressed by Balzac, Hugo, and Zola, "three among the most eminent writers of the century. Balzac professed a fanatical aversion to tobacco in all its forms, and was constantly employed in an endeavor to purge the *Régie*. In his books he invariably covers with contempt the characters whom he portrays as smokers, and an entire chapter in his 'Treatise on Modern Stimulants' consists exclusively of fulminations against the weed and its worshipers. His, in fine, is the motto under which the devoted members of the *Société contre l'Abus du Tabac* wage an unceasing war—'Tobacco destroys the body, attacks the intellect, and besots the nations.' Victor Hugo was likewise no smoker. As Théodore de Banville once said, 'In the house of Victor Hugo, peer of France, no one has ever even attempted to smoke.' One evening one of his guests was vaunting the beneficent effects of a cigarette on a creative imagination. The great poet at once rose in revolt. 'Believe me,' said he, 'tobacco is more hurtful to you than beneficial; *it changes thought into reverie.*' Zola says: 'I have no definite opinion on the question. Personally I gave up smoking ten or twelve years ago on the advice of my medical attendant, at a time when I believed myself to be affected with heart disease. But to suppose that tobacco exercises an influence on French literature raises a question of such magnitude that the most rigid scientific proof alone could dispose of it. I have known great writers who smoked without stint, but their intellects were not one whit less acute. If genius be a neurosis, then why seek to cure? Perfection is such a very tiresome thing that I very often regret having broken myself of the tobacco habit. And as I know nothing more about the question, I do not dare to enlarge upon it.'"

Literary Statesmen.—"Apropos of the candidacy of D'Annunzio for the Italian Parliament," says *The Nation*, "a French writer has been taking a survey of the literary men of Europe who are in public life, or who at least aspire to political influence. In Italy Carducci's name comes first, of course; and Verdi, tho not strictly a man of letters, is a Senator. Spain still honors literary achievement with political rewards; Cánovas himself was a distinguished historian; Castelar, Galdós, Martos, have been at once Academicians and members of the Cortes. Seven writers of more or less prominence are in the German Reichstag, Professor Virchow being the most distinguished. Maurus Jókai is a member of the Hungarian Parliament. In England the well-known names are thicker; Morley, Lecky, Bryce being all members of the present Parliament, to say nothing of Mr. Balfour, who made such a hit with his 'Foundations of Belief'—a book which, we understand, was written years ago and then brought out as an example of the way in which a statesman might refresh himself, after vulgar political struggles, by plunging into metaphysics. America does not come within the sweep of the summary we are following—perhaps because the names of our great writers in Congress are unknown to Europeans."

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SCIENCE.

RECENT PROGRESS IN UTILIZING THE SUN'S HEAT.

THE enormous waste of heat from the sun that goes on day by day and year after year has always worried practical scientific men, and they have never ceased to expect that some means of utilizing the waste, both as heat and for the generation of mechanical power, would be found at no distant future. We are reminded by the Washington correspondent of the Boston *Transcript* that some progress in this direction has been made already. He says:

"It is not as if practical steps had never been taken toward the utilization of this vast and inexhaustible fund of energy. Many very wonderful things have actually been accomplished—such as the printing of a newspaper by sun's rays, which ran the press; the distillation of salt water in large quantities, and even the manufacture of coffee and cider. Various kinds of small motors have been driven by using solar heat to raise the temperature of water, of alcohol, of soda solutions, and of air. Solar engines are sometimes employed for working pumps, and a small locomotive is said to have been run across a desert by no other agency. Ericsson is not the only great inventive genius who has devoted attention to building machines for the sun to drive. . . .

"F. H. Monks, a Boston inventor, has patented a machine which consists most importantly of a small boiler and a large concave mirror. A familiar contrivance called a 'heliostat,' run by clockwork, moves the mirror with the sun so as to keep its focus always on the boiler. The rays concentrated at this focus heat the boiler and generate steam which drives an engine. More complete, perhaps, is a machine devised by another citizen of the modern Athens named Severy, 'for obtaining continuous power from the sun.' The principle is the same as in the other case, but the surplus energy is used to fill with water a storage-tank up above. When the sun goes behind a cloud, thus suspending the operation of the solar motor, a tripping mechanism automatically starts the water, which takes up the task. Thus there is no pause in the action of the machine.

"An Englishman named Clark has produced a contrivance which ought to be of use on the Klondike, being designed to reduce and disintegrate ores. It is a gigantic lens of glass, hollow and filled with distilled water, so as to be free from imperfections. So great is its size that gold ores are melted beneath its tremendous focus. The trouble about lenses, however, is that they are exceedingly costly. If they could be made of large size and at a comparatively small price, the problem of solar mechanics would be simplified very much. As it is, multiple reflectors are commonly used instead. For example, William Calver, of Washington, has patented an arrangement of boilers and reflectors which travels around slowly on a track, so that the sun's rays are always focused upon the boilers. The steam thus generated goes to the engine which runs the apparatus.

"M. Mouchon is said to have constructed a really practical solar machine for the purpose of distilling water in regions where a supply for drinking can not easily be obtained. The apparatus is portable, being carried on the back of a man without trouble. It will distil two and a half quarts an hour, or two gallons a day—enough to supply six or eight men. In Egypt, India, and certain other parts of the world campaigning is rendered much more difficult by lack of drinking-water, and a contrivance of this sort is likely to be of the utmost value, furnishing the essential fluid in a healthful state and enabling the soldiers to cook their food rapidly. In some countries it is out of the question to get good drinking-water. In Aden, for example, the sun always shines, and all water for drinking has to be distilled.

"Elaborate experiments with solar engines have been made by French in Algeria, where the sun shines at all times and with great power. The best apparatus was found to be a simple arrangement of boiler and concave mirror, the steam generated being condensed in a coiled tube surrounded by water. This was for distilling water merely. In India an inventor named Adams has obtained very interesting results with machines of his own contrivance. One of these is a cooking-box, made of wood and lined with reflecting mirrors. At the bottom of the box is a small copper boiler, covered with glass to retain the heat of the rays concentrated by mirrors upon the boiler. In this contrivance any sort of food may be quickly cooked. If the steam is retained, the result is a stew or boil; if allowed to escape, it is a bake. The rations of seven men can be prepared in two hours, including meats. The heat may be augmented indefinitely by decreasing the diameter of the box."

In this connection readers of THE DIGEST will recollect the description, translated from the French and published recently in these columns, of an attempt to divert the sun's energy in the Egyptian desert from the generating of sandstorms to the performance of useful work, thus "harnessing the whirlwind."

"ALCOHOLIC EVOLUTION" AGAIN.

THE discussion that has been going on for some time between Mr. Archdall Reid and his critics regarding the existence and usefulness of the process called by him "alcoholic evolution" is continued by Prof. T. D. A. Cockerell in a letter to *Science* (October 8). Professor Cockerell can not see that the remnant of a race reduced by the ravages of alcohol would possess useful qualities. He says:

"Of course I do not deny that the general use of alcohol will lead to a process of evolution against it, but I do deny the desirability of any race undergoing such a process. The practises of the Spartans led to the survival of the strongest among their children, while weaklings perished; and while we should not now imitate them, they were justified in so far as the survivors were best fitted to defend the community in a time when physical defense was of prime importance and incapables were a serious hindrance. But the survivors of the pothouse are not particularly valuable individuals in other respects, nor is the ability to remain unaffected in the presence of whisky a guaranty of good citizenship. Those very nations which are said by Mr. Reid to drink heavily are the leading nations of the world to-day. If Greece was anciently drunken and now is temperate, by all means give us drunken Greece!

"There are three kinds of people, thus:

"1. Those who have strong desires and keep them within bounds or divert them into suitable channels for social reasons.

"2. Those who have strong desires but do not keep them within bounds or divert them into suitable channels.

"3. Those who have not strong desires.

"Mr. Reid's alcoholic evolution would apparently give us the third class. Savages largely belong to the second. I maintain that both the second and third classes are wholly undesirable, and that the first is the one to make a successful nation and to prove itself the fittest in the struggle for existence. The second may become the first more easily than the third, and hence a more desirable. As missionaries will say, give us a man who strongly believes something, however demoniacal, and we can do something with him; but give us a man with no beliefs and we are almost helpless."

In a footnote Professor Cockerell thus elaborates his idea a little more fully:

"The best nation would be one which contrived the fullest expressions of its desires with the minimum of harm. Some repression would be necessary because some of our desires or feelings were developed under different conditions. Thus the desire to kill an enemy may formerly have been advantageous, but could not be allowed full play under existing social conditions. I think we all at times would be more pugnacious if we permitted ourselves absolute freedom! At the same time, there is no doubt that under present circumstances excessive repression works a great injury, as I stated in my former article. One may compare the desires of the people to water flowing through a valley; if it is permitted to flow where it will it may be useless for agriculture and may even do much damage; if it is merely dammed up it is equally useless and is likely to break loose and do more harm than in the first instance; but if, by skilful engineering, it is directed into suitable channels it may all be made available for

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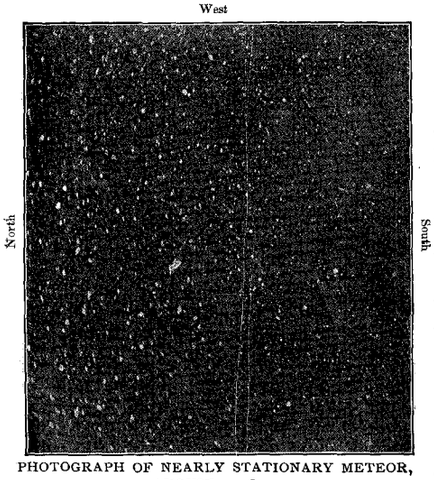
mills and irrigation, while dangers of flooding are avoided. Let those who are engineering the United States remember this, and aim neither to waste nor repress the desires and energies of the people, but use them all for the good of all."

THE PHOTOGRAPHY OF METEORS.

ASTRONOMERS, says Prof. E. E. Barnard, are looking forward with interest to the great meteoric display that is expected next month, hoping to obtain most important and interesting results from the use of the camera at that time. He says in *Popular Astronomy* (October):

"There has been no opportunity, since the practical advent of the rapid dry plate, to photograph a meteoric shower, and the results of efforts in this line during the next three or four years will be looked forward to with the keenest interest. For my part I see no reason why, with our present understanding of the subject, we should not secure a magnificent record which will be of the highest importance to meteoric astronomy.

"In my photographic work of the last six or eight years, I have, on a number of occasions, secured trails of meteors on the star plates. Some of these have been from the passage of very large meteors. Several times these meteors have been seen in their flight with the eye, and on one occasion a bright stationary meteor was photographed. It is therefore not an uncommon thing to secure meteor trails where one is frequently photographing the sky—especially if he should use a quick-working lens of the portrait combination with as wide and flat a field as possible."

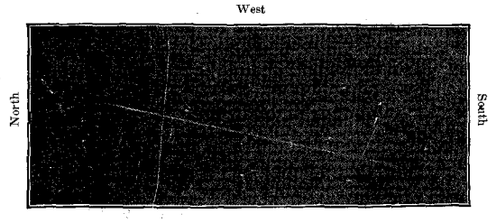


PHOTOGRAPH OF NEARLY STATIONARY METEOR, AUGUST 9, 1894.

Professor Barnard tells us that this kind of work is quite within the reach of the ordinary amateur in photography. He says:

"The portrait lens has proved its value for all work of this class so emphatically that no one who can get such an instrument will attempt to use anything else for the purpose. . . .

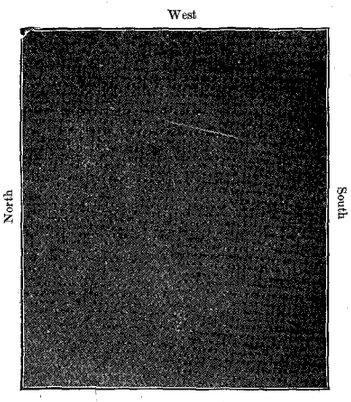
"Where the scale does not become too important a factor, there are many advantages in using a comparatively small lens, such, for instance, as the one used by the writer in making a great number of star pictures at the Lick Observatory. This lens . . . is far more rapid than the larger portrait lenses and gives a wider field tho the scale is necessarily small. Its diameter is 1½ inches and 5.3 inches focus. This is the kind of lens used in the ordinary projecting lantern and can be purchased for a few dollars. From the fact that it belonged to a common magic lantern, I have called it the 'lantern lens.' Such a lens is within the reach of every amateur either by purchase or loan. . . . The plates should be frequently changed and marked to avoid confusion as to the time of the meteor's appearance. An eye should also be kept to the sky, and every meteor that crosses the region of the plate should be noted for time and rough location.



AUGUST 10, 1897.

"Very important work can be done—especially by those not provided with equatorial telescopes—if two or more are provided with cameras and are stationed several miles apart with their instruments simply directed toward the zenith for the determination of the parallax of the meteors, as described by Professors Schaeberle and Colton of the Lick Observatory in *Popular Astronomy* for September. . . .

"I have recently, and previously, made some experiments in this direction, and the results have been somewhat surprising to me. I find that from half an hour to an hour's exposure with the ordinary portrait lens on a sky illuminated by the full moon does not seriously fog the plate. Great care, however, should be taken in the development to hold back the sky illumination as much as possible. Even with the quick-acting lantern lens an exposure of an hour is possible on a full moonlit sky with a quick plate. The question may come up as to what effect such conditions would have on photographing a faint object, such as a small meteor train. While I believe that small meteor trains might be missed under these circumstances that would be caught on a dark sky, I do not know that such is the case. . . .



AUGUST 10, 1897.

"In some of my comet photographs the exposure has been carried on in more or less strong moonlight without any apparent bad effects. I think, therefore, so far as the photographic results are concerned, we need not worry over the presence of the moon, certainly not so far as the chances of fogging the plate are concerned. For various reasons, however, the plate should not be exposed too long."

The accompanying illustrations show some of the results already attained by Professor Barnard in the photography of meteor trails.

Detection of Alteration in Manuscripts.—A new method of detecting alterations in documents, devised by Professor Bruylants of the University of Louvain, is described in the *Revue des Sciences*. The following abstract is from *The Engineering Magazine:*

"When a sheet of paper which has been sized and finished is moistened, and then exposed, after thorough drying, to the action of vapor of iodin, the portion which has been moistened assumes a violet tint, while the remaining portion of the surface appears a brownish-yellow.

"This principle may be used to produce a sympathetic writing, since if we write with water upon the surface of paper treated with ordinary size, the writing will appear in a violet color when the dry paper is exposed to the vapor of iodin. The pale violet upon a yellow ground becomes a deep blue on a pale-blue surface, when the paper is again moistened, and the characters disappear altogether under the action of sulfurous acid. When a manuscript is suspected of having been fraudulently retouched or altered, the use of the vapor of iodin will often serve to reveal the nature and extent of the alterations. Those portions which have been rubbed will become brownish in tint, and when a rubbed surface is moistened after exposure to the iodin, it takes a blue color, varying in intensity according to the duration of the exposure. The outline of the rubbed portions remains perfectly distinct after drying, being paler in tint than the rest of the surface. This action is evidently due to the removal of a portion of the starch contained in the size.

"These reactions also appear upon paper which has been entirely moistened and dried—as in the case of a letter copied in a press—but the indications are somewhat less distinct. The process will also reveal the existence of pencil-marks erased by rubbing. Apart from any traces of plumbago which may have

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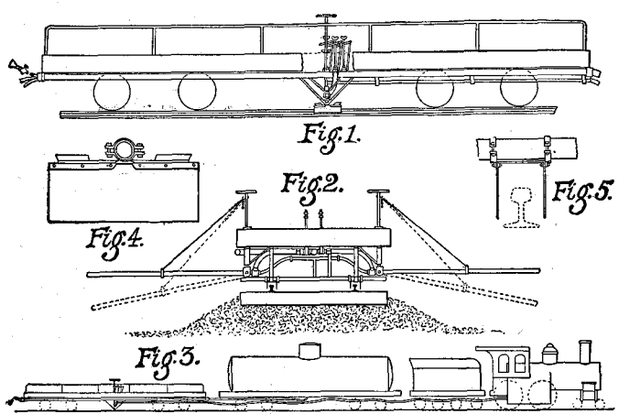
remained, the path of the pencil-point disturbs the surface of the paper, as would any blunt instrument, and, even when the rubbing has been so carefully performed that it has not removed any portion of the surface of the paper, the marks are made entirely legible when exposed to the iodin vapor. The clearness of all these reactions depends upon the character of the paper, and that which contains the smallest quantity of sizing material will naturally give the least brilliant effects; but in every case the changes above described will appear to a greater or less degree, and the use of the reagent in skilful hands should give material aid in clearing up disputed questions of this nature."

HOW TO LAY DUST PERMANENTLY.

OUR streets and roads are sprinkled several times daily in summer to lay the dust. This constant repetition is necessary because water, the liquid employed, evaporates easily, leaving the road as dusty as before. If a liquid that does not evaporate were used, such as one of the heavy, non-volatile oils, the dust would be laid not temporarily but permanently. The use of oil would of course be unpleasant in a street, but it has been



OIL-SPRAYING APPARATUS FOR ROADBEDS.

FIG. 1.—Sprinkling Car. FIG. 2.—End Elevation of Sprinkler. FIG. 3—Diagram of Train. FIGS. 4 and 5.—Details of Rail Shield.

employed on a railroad with great success, and its use for this purpose is likely to be greatly extended in the future. We quote below an account of experiments in the use of oil to produce dustless roadbeds on the West Jersey division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, from data furnished to *The Railway Age* by James H. Nichol, assistant engineer of the company. Says *The Age:*

"In addition to the principal advantages claimed for the system, viz.: The comfort of passengers and the reduction of wear and tear on bearing points of the rolling stock, the avoidance of hot boxes, etc., a point is made in regard to the preservation of ties and the general improvement of the roadbed, from the fact that rainwater is shed from the ties and ballast and runs off into the ditches instead of penetrating the ties and below the surface of the ballast. It is therefore expected that less labor will be required to keep the track in condition as to surface. The growth of vegetation in the ballast is also checked. The oil used in non-combustible and has but little odor at first, and this is said to be lost on a few days' exposure.

"The use of oil was commenced in April last. At the present time (August) there is something over 100 miles of single track treated on the West Jersey and Seashore Railroad. The Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad is building a sprinkling-car in preparation for extended use, and beginnings have been made in the use of oil by the Philadelphia division and middle division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, also by the Amboy division of the same company."

Mr. Nichol's account of the action of the oil is as follows:

"On the West Jersey and Seashore Railroad, which was the first to adopt the method, three months' exposure of track treated once shows a penetration in gravel ballast of three to four inches, being greatest where the gravel has least clay or loam in its composition. Walking on this ballast colors the sole of the shoe with oil; the ballast itself is not picked up on the shoe, but is pressed into the ballast beneath, a slight impression being made by the foot. When trains pass at speed no dust whatever is lifted; the track is not only practically dustless, but is absolutely so. The oil has penetrated the cross-ties from ⅛ to ½ inch, according to the closeness of the grain of the wood. All of the ties are of oak.

"At a number of places track-surfacing has been done after the application of the oil without creating dust, there having been a sufficient amount of ballast impregnated to prevent dust. This summer's experience has demonstrated that one application will last at least one season, and indefinitely thereafter or until ballast is broken up by renewals of cross-ties. It is confidently expected that two or not more than three applications will suffice for years, as the ballast will be impregnated to and below the bottom of the cross-ties, and renewals of the latter will not cause dust to be turned up."

The oil used is a heavy product of petroleum-distillation, and the method of applying it is as follows:

"The apparatus used in treating the roadbed with oil is illustrated in the accompanying engravings. For distributing the oil an ordinary flat car is fitted with one fixed pipe extending the length of the cross-ties, and two swing pipes—one on each side—which, when extended, will reach two or more feet up the sides of slopes in cuts. Each pipe is controlled by a gate-valve worked by a lever. A supply-pipe extends the length of the car, and a rubber hose connects with the 4-inch outlet in the ordinary tank-car. A locomotive-engine moves both cars and furnishes steam or compressed air to aid in ejecting the oil when thickened by cold weather. The flat car has box for tools, extra parts, etc., and is partly covered with an awning to protect the men. The sprinkling-pipes are slitted for the oil to escape. The sprinkling-car is furnished with shields, which cover and protect the rails from any oil which might drop or be splashed on to them. One end of the supply-pipe on the sprinkling-car is fitted with a connection for three or more lengths of hose, each terminating in a valve and spreader, for use by hand in covering sides of slopes in cuts.

"The quantity of oil used is 2,000 gallons per mile. In practise, on the West Jersey road, ordinary commercial tank-cars holding 6,000 gallons each are distributed at sidings about three miles apart and are picked up as needed, the empty car being left. The speed of the train at work is about four miles per hour."

The accompanying illustrations show the details of the apparatus.

THE ELECTRICAL TREATMENT OF SEWAGE.

THE processes of Hermite and others for treating sewage with sea-water decomposed by a powerful electric current seems to have been abandoned, altho it was once thought to have solved the problem of sewage-disposal. At Bombay, where a thorough trial has been made of the plan, it is to be given up, as we see from the following editorial note in *Industries and Iron* (London):

"It appears certain that the electrolyzing plant at Bombay will be abandoned. The electrolysis of sea-water for sewage purposes has been carried on in that city for about four months, and has met with unanimous condemnation. It is difficult to understand the vogue the Hermite process obtained, and the instances of its utter failure to fulfil its purpose, accompanied as they have been with a very considerable waste of time and money, show the danger in precipitately rushing into schemes, however plausible, whose merits have not been thoroughly investigated. The report on the electrolyzing plant at Bombay states, and naturally enough, that electrolysis of sea-water 'is not a cheap means of producing chlorin.' When we consider the results, as summarized in the report, of thirty-four days' working it will be difficult to arrive at any other conclusion. During that period electrolysis produced 748,000 grams of chlorin, say 15 hundredweight. The cost of production was 1,039 rupees [about $500]. Chlorid of lime with from 30 to 35 per cent. of free chlorin costs in Bombay 260 rupees [$130] per ton. On a comparative estimate,

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herefore, we find that the chlorin which cost by electrolysis at the rate of 1,386 rupees [$993] per ton could be obtained in the open market for 780 [$390]. It is stated that this result 'is not favorable to the electrolytic process, and the cost would be still further enhanced if the interest on capital expenditure were added.' Quite so."

Marriage and the Race.—"The frequent and extremely various suggestions," says *The Hospital*, "which from time to time are poured into the ear of an attentive world with the object of demonstrating how the human race may be improved by regulating man's love affairs, and especially by choosing for him his ladylove, are a perennial source of amusement, and all the more so from the gravity and seriousness with which they are propounded. The last of these that comes to hand—hailing as so many of them do from that land of freedom, the United States—is the proposal to divide the race by careful medical examination into three classes: (*a*) the perfect animal; (*b*) the perfect animal with some defect in family history; (*c*) all the rest. The author of this plan is evidently impressed with the extreme difficulty of enforcing celibacy on the unfit, recognizing the unfortunate fact that the unfit are even more prone to matrimony and paternity than the rest of mankind. But he seems to think that if granted a wife of some sort man would be content; so, having divided his race into three classes, he would ordain that the members of each class should mate only among themselves! By this simple plan every one would be made content, and while class (*a*) and class (*b*) would increase in strength, in stature, and in vitality, class (*c*) would gradually die out. Most ingenious! But suppose class (*c*) did not die out, but lived on as an inferior race; then, indeed, would be the fulfilment of the prophecy contained in that clever little book 'The Time Machine,' where we find the successors of man upon the earth divided into two distinct races, only dimly related to one another, one beautiful and basking in the sunshine, the other hideous and living underground. So do scientific fiction and fictitious science go hand-in-hand."

A New Substitute for Leather.—The following description of a recently invented substitute for leather, which has been used particularly in the upholstery of railroad cars, is given by *The Railway and Engineering Review:*

"The fluctuations in the price of leather, and its constantly increasing cost, has caused much casting about to see what substitute could be used for the upholstering of chairs in parlor-cars, smoking-car seats, carriage-coverings, etc. Many kinds of material for this purpose have appeared from time to time, only to disappear again quickly, for the simple reason that they would not show the proper endurance under the severe governing conditions. Some of these materials would scratch, others tore, and again some would have holes burnt in them by cinders and sparks.

"After a long series of experiments and with a full knowledge of what was required, a Boston firm has put on the market, within a few months, a substitute for leather called 'moroccoline,' which has been thoroughly tested in hard service in the cars of more than forty railroads, and which has not yet scratched or torn, neither have any holes been burned in it. . . .

"This material is made on one single thickness of either drill or duck, with a heavy surface coating, and is much more durable than some imitation leather on the market, which is made of two pieces of cloth pasted together and bound to separate or blister. Moroccoline can be handsomely embossed by the electroplate process so that the effect is a perfect reproduction of any desired leather grain."

The cost, we are further told, is only about one third that of real leather.

What is the Nourishing Part of Meat?—The only nutrient portion of meat, we are told by *Modern Medicine* (August), is the solid part. Hence beef-tea, altho stimulating, has no food value. Says this journal: "The only portion of the flesh of an animal which is possessed of real nutritive value is that part which has been alive and active before death. These living structures are not soluble; if they were, an animal which happened to fall into the water would dissolve like a lump of sugar. During life there is a small portion of nutritive material in solution in circulation in the body. After death, this small amount of soluble food material is rapidly converted into excrementitious matter; and as the skin, kidneys, and lungs cease their action, these poisonous substances rapidly accumulate within the body, the molecular or cell-life of the body continuing some hours after death.

"It thus appears that beef-tea, as a French physician recently remarked, is 'a veritable solution of poisons.' The only portion of the flesh which has any nutritive value is that which is thrown away in making the beef-tea or extract. The popular faith in beef-tea as a concentrated nourishment has, however, become so thoroughly fixed and rooted that some time will be required to rid the world of this erroneous idea; but it is highly important that information upon the subject should be disseminated as rapidly and as widely as possible, for there is no doubt that many lives are annually sacrificed by faith in the superior nutrient value of meat-juices."

Sorting by a Magnetic Field.—A magnetic sorting-machine has been invented by J. Price Wetherill for separating various substances according to their degree of magnetic permeability, that is, the ease with which they can be magnetized. Such processes have been employed before, but it has always been necessary to treat at least some of the substances in question by changing them into more magnetic compounds, so that they might be more subject to the influence of the magnetic field. The new machine obviates this. It is thus described in *Le Génie Civil:* "In this new separator the poles of the electro-magnet are very close together and are triangular; they are covered by an endless band that carries the mixed substance to be sorted. In traversing the field, the more magnetic substances partially adhere so that when they fall they take a direction slightly different from the other substances, which fall vertically, and are thus separated. In certain cases, by passing again through the machine separately the products of the first sorting, these can be separated anew. The intensity of the current of course varies with the substances and the size of the pieces to be sorted."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

ANOTHER large English contract for electrical machinery has been awarded to an American firm, if we are to credit a report quoted by *The American Machinist*. The Metropolitan Supply Company, of London, has ordered, according to this report, "a lighting-plant using three Westinghouse two-phase generators, of 2,000 horse-power capacity, that will be direct-connected to Westinghouse engines. . . . The approximate total cost is about $450,000, and the date of completion is given as July, 1898."

"THE degree of rapidity with which heat is abstracted from steel during the operation of hardening is as important to-day as it ever was," says Prof. Roberts-Austen, as quoted in *The Industrial World*. "Roughly speaking, if steel has to be made glass-hard, ice-cold water, brine, or mercury is used; if it is only to be made slightly hard, hot water or oil may be employed; while both hardening and tempering may be united in a single operation by plunging the hot metal in a bath of molten lead or other suitable metal, which will, of course, abstract the heat more slowly."

PASTOR KNEIPP, the celebrated German water-curist, is regarded by *The Hospital* as an honest but wholly ignorant man. It says: "What he taught goes for nothing; but he did hit upon a line of treatment which turned out to be beneficial to some whose sufferings were the result of coddling. The fact that many people lived through his treatment, and that some were the better for it, is enough to show that, from mere habit and from liking to be comfortable, we many of us coddle far too much and wear too many clothes. Let us admit that he did show that, and demonstrated it in a way that had not occurred to others. But it is not necessary now to go to Woerishofen to discover it, nor, indeed, to apply the knowledge."

CYCLES AND DOGS IN WAR.—"The utility of bicycles in military art having been demonstrated, men of war are now studying the means of contending against them and their riders," says *Appleton's Popular Science Monthly*. "The mere overthrow of the instrument does not convey any great advantage, for the man is there, and possibly still standing, armed, and ready to fight. Dogs have so far seemed to be the most effective agents in this contention, and the large Danish dog has been selected as the animal most fit. About a thousand dogs are said to be under training in Berlin for this sort of warfare. They are taught to distinguish the uniform of friends—German, Austrian, and Italian—from those of the enemy—French and Russian—and attack the latter, the legs of the sham 'hostile' soldiers being well protected, of course, by stout buskins. As all the armies will have cycle troops, they will all have to have their trained war-dogs; and then, when the attack has commenced, *La Nature* slyly intimates, and the dogs get mixed with the cyclists, they will leave the soldiers and go to fighting one another."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

ARE CATHOLICS AND PROTESTANTS DRAWING TOGETHER?

REV. DR. J. H. BARROWS, who engineered the World's Parliament of Religions at Chicago, and who has more recently been lecturing in India and discussing religious topics with Hindu priests, finds that the spirit of toleration and the longing for unity of spirit is growing among Catholics as well as Protestants. For six months he has been living "in the heart of Lutheran Germany." He writes (*The Independent*, September 30) as one who believes that the Reformation of the sixteenth century was "the most important revolution from the establishment of Christianity to the present hour"; but he thinks that the reasons that prevailed then for the use of the name Protestantism (given by the German princes who protested in 1529 against the proceedings of the Diet of Spires) have passed away, and that the name is now become an unfortunate one, calling back old animosities and emphasizing the differences separating Christians. He proceeds as follows:

"I know that the Evangelical Union in Berlin represents a movement of earnest resistance to the increasing power of the Roman Church; but, on the other hand, was there ever a time in the history of modern Christendom when so many things pointed unmistakably toward reunion? In America and France, in England and Germany, I have discovered that Christian hearts on both sides of the chasm are finding each other out in love. I have heard a Catholic archbishop, with a temper of friendliness and concession that would have startled our spiritual ancestors, say: 'I do not pretend as a Catholic to have the whole truth, or to have solved all the problems of the human mind. I can appreciate, love, and esteem any element of truth found outside that great body of faith.' He expressed the hope that the day has 'dawned when in every nation the idea of oppressing a man for his religion will be swept away.' This archbishop does not stand alone."

Dr. Barrows goes on to sketch the progress of the Reformation and the reasons for its existence, following the usual line of thought that is pursued by Protestants on this subject. As a result, Protestantism, he believes, has come to hold in its hands "the preponderant forces of the globe." From this point he continues:

"It is of the highest importance, therefore, that whatever bears the name Protestant should not be stained by injustice, uncharitableness, or bitter animosity. To introduce or palliate the methods of the boycott or of the Inquisition in dealing with our Catholic fellow citizens, to seek to defend our Americanism and to commend our Protestantism by persecution and rancor and secret political organizations, is for the strong to exhibit weakness and for the magnanimous to become mean. It is not right to take any Catholic doctrine, like that of papal infallibility, and run it out to its ultimate logical results, and then hold all Catholics responsible for the conclusions which we force upon them. Men have taken the doctrines of Calvinism in the same way and pushed them to extremes of sheer diabolism, repudiated by all Calvinists. It is not fair to judge any church, Roman, Greek, or Anglican, nor any religion, Hindu, Buddhist, or Moslem, by its faults and failures alone; and it is not fair to hold men responsible for conclusions which they repudiate. Protestant bigotry is more offensive than Catholic bigotry, and deplorable indeed are the ignorant and violent criticisms of the whole Catholic Church made in Germany, Great Britain, and America by persons who have never read a single authoritative exposition of Catholic doctrine. . . .

"While we venture to think that the Catholic Church is hampered by its past, and appears to be bound by a doctrine which makes it responsible for the papal and churchly teaching of other ages, we can not fail to perceive the growing Americanism of our Catholic fellow citizens, and, I may add, their growing love for Protestants. When, three years ago, a beautiful Congregational church in Rockford, Ill., was burned down, the pastor received, within a few days, two checks for its rebuilding, for twenty-five and fifty dollars, both sent by Catholic priests. This is hardly a fit time for dwelling merely on the errors and sins of Romanism. The present Pope, one of the most gracious and wise of pontiffs, has said that liberty is God's greatest gift to man. His letter on the abolition of slavery in Brazil 'reads like a very radical document.' He has shown the tenderest sympathy for the poor, has pronounced in favor of self-government, has stood by the Republic of France, and has urged the cooperation of Catholics with non-Catholics in good works. In some matters we may learn from our brethren of the older church. They have gained a stronger hold upon the poor, have shown the spirit of equality in church life, have manifested greater fidelity to the churchly means of grace, have opposed secret societies, and have stood faithfully by the family. Let us remember that the Catholic Church, like our own, is in the midst of a divine evolution; and let us not forget that vast theological and ecclesiastical differences may be maintained with great friendliness of spirit and a large degree of cooperation in practical affairs. While proud of our Protestantism, let us be grateful that the Catholic Church, as Dr. Schaff once said, still stands like an immovable rock, being witness to the fundamental truths and facts of our holy religion.'"

MORE CRITICISM OF THE LAMBETH CONFERENCE.

IN an atricle reflecting on some features of the recent Lambert Conference, *The Living Church* (Protestant Episcopal, Chicago) coincides with several other religious journals which have expressed the opinion that the conference gave but little reason for its being. It says that the official utterances of the bishops "hardly anywhere" rose above the level of the commonplace, that nothing whatever was said "of questions of pressing importance in faith or morals." On such serious and vital problems as those connected with marriage and divorce, where some definite action is necessary, "if the church is not to suffer shame before the world," the encyclical letter only had "a few general remarks." No recognition whatever, it is said, was given to the fact that great errors are now abroad threatening some of the fundamental doctrines of Christianity. In the make-up of the conference committees, there was, it is asserted, "strong evidence of a certain British assumption of superiority." The chairmanship of every one of these committees was given to an Englishman. Referring to this particular matter, *The Living Church* says:

"One is tempted to characterize it as insolence, when it is further observed that in some of these committees sat archbishops, and even primates, under the presidency of ordinary bishops. It is hard to say which one admires most—the magnificent assumption of this claim of superiority for the English episcopate, or the meek amiability with which such distinguished prelates as the primate of Ireland, the primus of Scotland, the Canadian archbishops, and the venerable representative of our own primate—not to mention others—submitted themselves to this official inferiority to men of lower rank in the church, if equal in learning and weight."

Considering the composition and work of Lambeth conferences in the future, *The Living Church* concludes thus:

No institution in this land is more conservative than the American Catholic Church, yet signs are not wanting that this church will always insist upon its entire autonomy, and that if its bishops are to meet in council with their brethren of the rest of the Anglican Communion, it must be on terms of absolute equality, qualified only by the traditional rules of the Catholic Church. No limitations growing out of the position of the English bishops as members of the state, and, still less, assumptions of superiority based upon any 'imperial instinct,' can be submitted to when their character has once been seen. It is worthy of note that already some eminent American bishops have shown much hesitation in associating themselves with the conference, and some have absented themselves entirely. The purposeless and academical character of a large part of the program had something

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to do with this lack of enthusiasm. The feeling was that back of the conference was the archbishop, and back of the archbishop was the secular power, and that so long as these influences controlled both the subjects and the proceedings, it was not worth the time and trouble which must be expended upon attendance upon an assembly at such a distance.

"It may be that the proposed 'tribunal of reference' or 'consultative body' will prove to be a beneficial forward step in the shaping of these matters. In fact, this, tho not directly contemplated, would be a very serviceable function for such a body. As a tribunal of reference, we are at a loss to imagine any way in which it could be of use to the American Church. But the archbishop could hardly turn a deaf ear to advice which it might give to him, whether he asked for it or not, and such advice would be almost a matter of course when arrangements were on foot for the assembling of the conference. At any rate, we think it may be confidently predicted that without some amendment of existing methods, the Lambeth Conference will soon cease to excite much interest in the church on this side of the water."

AN ARCHEOLOGICAL DISCOVERY.

PICK and spade have in recent decades been rendering excellent service to historical research, especially in those storehouses of antiquarian wealth, the Euphrates valley and Egypt. But Palestine, too, has begun to give up its dead, and some of the discoveries here made are of rare interest. This is especially true of the latest find in this line, which is one of the most unique archeological discoveries yet made. It consists of a large mosaic map of Palestine, Syria, and Egypt, found in the floor of an old basilica at Madeba, in Moab, and dating from the fourth or fifth Christian century. The lucky discoverer was Kleophas M. Koikylides, the librarian of the Society of the Holy Sepulcher in Jerusalem, and he has published an account of his find in a Greek pamphlet, entitled "The Mosaic and Geographical Chart of Syria, Palestine, and Egypt, Found in Madeba." The pamphlet was published in Jerusalem by the Franciscans, and the author reports as follows:

"Sent by the superiors of my Order to Madeba to inspect the new church there being erected upon the foundations of an old basilica, I noticed at once on the right side of the floor a mosaic, which, however, was being covered with cement. I at once ordered the workingmen to remove the coating, and to my great surprise discovered that the mosaic represented on a large scale a map of the three Bible lands, Syria, Palestine, and Egypt. It appeared, too, that this was but the remnant of what was at one time a much larger chart, which included even Asia Minor, as the names of the cities of Ephesus and Smyrna still appear. At present the entire map covers the space of only 18 square meters, while originally it covered 280 square meters. An old ecclesiastic at Madeba, Suleiman Sunna, still remembers to have seen the larger chart, and in the literary treasures of the Mt. Sinai library there is yet found a manuscript containing an account of this rare work.

"There is no reason whatever to doubt that this mosaic was made between 350 and 450 A.D. This conclusion can be drawn from the character of the Greek letters and from the contents of the chart, which represent geographical conditions that suit that period. An especial reason for dating this chart at this period is found in the names of the sacred shrines which are here mentioned, and which belong to the century named. In addition, however, to this geographical division, the chart also contains the old division among the twelve tribes, as also the younger Roman division into a first, second, and third Palestine. The chart is very rich in geographical names and is an exceptionally fine piece of workmanship."

Koikylides is very pronounced in his estimate of the value of this chart, especially for Hebrew and Christian archeology. He draws attention to the following: (1) it makes us acquainted with the names of cities hitherto unknown; (2) it contains excellent dates to determine the Christian traditional shrines of that period; (3) it designates exactly every city and locality of importance; (4) furnishes data for the better understanding of certain passages in Scriptures; (5) contains other archeological matter of great importance. The author declares that almost every hill and mountain, stream and river, desert and valley, sea and lake, etc., in the entire country covered is marked, and the list of geographical and other names appended to his brochure would bear out his claim. At any rate this unique find, really a curiosity even in these days of rich discoveries in this department, is very valuable. The German scholar, Dr. Richard Kraetzschmar, is preparing a critical and facsimile edition of the chart.—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS IN JERUSALEM.

JERUSALEM is the sacred city of the three great monotheistic religions of the world, Christianity, Judaism, and Mohammedanism. That it is such not merely theoretically, but also in the development of practical works of charity and mercy, is seen from a recent survey given of its many religious institutions, which have almost assumed phenomenal proportions, found in the *Warte des Tempels*, the organ of the famous Temple Society of German Pietists scattered in colonies throughout the Holy Land, awaiting with chiliastic hopes the advent of the millennium. The author of the articles is an old resident of Jerusalem, and the *Warte* is known for its accurate reports. The facts and data here furnished are a surprise. They are substantially as follows:

The most active religious community in and around Jerusalem in the establishment of institutions of various kinds is composed of Roman Catholics. Their work is under the general direction of a Patriarch whose seat is in the sacred city, and who has control of all the order settlements in the country and all the Catholic missions in Palestine and east of the Jordan. The Patriarchate was established about forty years ago, and the step was taken by the Vatican largely because of the erection of the Protestant bishopric some years before by the governments of England and Prussia. Under the immediate control of the Patriarch are two theological seminaries, one for Europeans in Jerusalem itself, the other for Arabs in Bet Shala. The oldest order in the country is that of the Franciscans, whose chief work consists in taking care of the sacred places throughout Palestine, and entertaining pilgrims. For this purpose they have established pilgrim-houses, or hospices, in connection with leading churches and cloisters. In these, rich and poor are received on equal footing. No charges are made for entertainment, but those able are expected to make a present to the house. In Jerusalem the Hospice of the Franciscans will shelter two hundred guests. In connection with this institution there are many workshops for bookbinders, carpenters, tailors, locksmiths, etc., which do work primarily for the cloister, but also for outsiders, and, besides, give the natives the opportunity of learning a useful trade. In connection with this cloister there is also an excellent school for boys, who also receive food daily, and, in case of necessity, clothing and shoes. This institution has practically an international character.

Among the French Catholics the Algerian Brethren are conspicuous for their activity, who, among other things, labor chiefly to bring about a good understanding with the Greek Catholics and advance the interests of the united church cause. In their seminary near the Stephan's gate, Greek youths receive a special training. The Dominicans are settled near the Damascus gate, and at present are erecting their buildings on the ruins of the old St. Stephan's Church. The Dominicans are especially engaged in learned pursuits, particularly archeological researches. It is the intention that their new institution shall become a higher institution of learning in the best sense of the word. The Catholics have also four women-cloisters, two of them belonging to the Carmelites. These have all been established within the last twenty years. In the French day-school for boys the Catholics teachers instruct gratis, and the attendance is fully 120. In addition there are three other Catholic schools for boys established by a Jewish convert. In the Via Dolorosa is found the oldest school for girls, and two others are situated in other parts of the city. The attendance in these three schools is about 300. Recently two other girls' schools have been opened with a good

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attendance, while in Bethlehem is to be found an orphan home with fully 200 inmates. Of hospices proper the Catholics possess four in the city, all of them large, the "Notre Dame de France" alone being able to accommodate 400 pilgrims. The Catholic hospital "St. Louis" is in charge of French sisters. Nor does even this list exhaust the number of institutions of this kind maintained by the Latin or Roman Catholics in the sacred city.

The Greek Catholics greatly outnumber the Roman Catholics, but are vastly inferior in works of charity. They are rather sharply divided into Greeks proper and the Russians, and nearly everything accomplished in this line has been done by the latter, either directly or through their financial support. Of the Greeks proper the Patriarch is the official head, with the famous Holy Sepulchre Church as the chief shrine. A priests' seminary is maintained a short distance west of the city. The national Greeks also maintain several cloisters east of the city. There is, however, no Greek or Russian school of importance in or near Jerusalem. The Greek pilgrims receive shelter in the cloisters, but must provide their own bed and board. In recent years the Russians have been actually extravagant in the erection of cloisters, churches, etc., in and around the city. In these pilgrim-houses there is room for 7,000 pilgrims, but these offer only shelter, not food or bed. Nearly every Russian pilgrim brings his own sack of dry rye bread and his tin tea-pot with him. In addition the Russians have nunneries at various places, and pilgrim-houses at Jericho, Nazareth, Hebron, and elsewhere.

The Protestants, particularly the Germans and the English, have been very prominent in the establishment of schools and the extension of mission enterprises. The Orphans' Home, established by Pastor Schneller in 1860, is one of the famous landmarks of the city. In addition the Germans have half a dozen schools for boys and girls, while the English have nearly as many, some of the latter being in charge of the English Jewish Mission Society. The Protestants maintain four large and flourishing hospitals. There is only one Protestant pilgrim-house or hospice, established fifty years ago by the Prussian Knights of St. John. Here the poor are maintained two weeks free of charge.

Of the other Christians the Armenians exhibit considerable activity, especially in connection with their cloister on Mt. Zion and the palace of their Patriarch. They have also established schools of various grades. The smaller churches of the East, such as the Syrians, Copts, Abyssinians, and others, all have their churches and ecclesiastical institution in Jerusalem. Even the Mohammedans, incited by the example of the Christians, have opened schools and even established a hospital. Their schools are of excellent character and proficiency. They have also founded pilgrim-houses, which are liberally patronized.—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

DENOMINATIONAL RIVALRY IN HOME MISSION FIELDS.

A RECENT article by Rev. James H. Ecob, D.D., of Denver, Colo., on the evils of denominational rivalry in the home mission field (see LITERARY DIGEST, April 10), has awakened a widespread discussion of the subject in denominational circles and elicited statements from several mission-board officials declaring that the situation is not just what Dr. Ecob represented it to be. Secretary Thomas J. Morgan, of the Baptist Home Mission Society, writes to *The Independent* challenging Dr. Ecob's statements absolutely, and declaring that the concrete case cited by him, of five denominations struggling for the possession of a little Western field of four hundred, is so exceptional that it would be difficult to find a duplicate of it; that it wholly misrepresents the State of Colorado, and is not true of any Western State or Territory.

The monthly organ of the Congregational Home Missionary Society devotes five pages of its October number to a refutation of Dr. Ecob's article, denying its truth so far as the Congregationalists are concerned. It quotes the definite rule of the society "not to plant a Congregational church or mission on ground which, in the proper sense of the word, is cared for by other evangelical denominations"; and it gives the statistical results of inquiries made in the spring of this year by the superintendents of the society as to the faithfulness with which the principle of comity had been observed during the last five years.

The Independent, referring to the discussion, editorially quotes the following paragraph from the Congregational organ referred to showing the condition of affairs in twenty-three fields in Colorado which have a population of less than four thousand:

"In thirteen of these fields the Congregational Church stands alone. In six of them the Congregational Church stands with the Methodist Church alone; and in five of these six fields the Congregational Church was first planted. In one field the Congregational Church and the Presbyterian Church hold the ground alone, the Congregational Church having been planted first. In another field we are alone with the Dunkards, ours being the first church planted. In one we are with the Methodist, Baptist, and Christians, the Congregational being planted first, and in one with the Methodists and Presbyterians."

On this *The Independent* makes the following comment:

"These statements, which we must suppose can be fully relied upon, show beyond question what is the rule and the general policy which during five years have controlled Congregational home mission work. The theory has been a sound one, and the operation of it as generally satisfactory as could be expected, considering that some denominations refuse to be governed by principles of comity. And yet the total result is not quite as ideal as this statement would indicate. What Dr. Ecob says of half a dozen rival missionary superintendents is true. The cause of Christ does not require them. They are required by denominational jealousy, and each must jump to secure the first chance in a new and hopeful field, and then hold it if he can against other comers. It is beyond all denial that East or West our small towns are much overchurched. That is a rare and lucky village of one thousand inhabitants or less that does not have a Baptist, a Methodist, and either a Presbyterian or a Congregational church, or perhaps both; and if we go South, we may expect two or three other denominations. The cases are legion in which rival denominations are supported by mission money which might be saved if they only had the grace to come together. We do not deny that this rivalry has had its good side, and that it has helped to keep the church abreast of settlement; nor do we doubt that, in the long run, individualism will be stronger than close organization. But it is beyond doubt that very great waste of labor and money is involved in the evils described by Dr. Ecob. We wish that the Presbyterians and Congregationalists, for example, could agree to support the same superintendent over a field. It would save enough money to aid half a dozen churches; but which would get the new churches?"

The Watchman (Baptist, Boston) comes strongly to the defense of home mission work in the West, denying that the field is overchurched, and that the existence of large missionary debts is evidence that "the church has lost faith in its system of denominational missions," as Dr. Ecob asserted. Says *The Watchman:*

"We insist also that the statement made by Dr. Ecob regarding the West is misleading. The West is not overchurched. For more than half a century Christian churches of the Eastern and older portions of this country have been doing a magnificent work in meeting the religious needs of the rapidly developing West, or newer portion; that some mistakes have been made is very likely, but the general policy, as we understand it, of all home mission boards has been to supply actual needs and to plant churches in destitute regions. The strong churches in all the great centers of population in the West, such as Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Omaha, Denver, Portland, San Francisco, Los Angeles, and multitudes of other smaller but important cities, founded by home mission societies and fostered until they became self-supporting and independent, are a sufficient vindication of the wisdom of the various mission boards engaged in this beneficent work. The West to-day reproduces in its essential elements the Christian civilization of the East, and it does this largely because of the work done by home mission societies."

The Congregationalist also has a reply to make in regard to the situation depicted by Dr. Ecob. It says:

"Dr. Ecob's article in *The Independent*, so far as it reflected on the work of the Congregational Home Missionary Society was

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answered by that society, had been answered before he wrote the article. The answer has been widely published since. Yet Dr. Ecob pays no attention to it. The society declares that 'it is the invariable rule not to plant a Congregational church or mission on ground which, in the proper sense of the word, is cared for by other evangelical denominations.' If that rule has been violated in Colorado or in any other State, and Dr. Ecob knows of it, he should cite the instances and give the facts. The trouble with his article is that it implies that that rule has been extensively violated and that the work of that and other societies is wasteful and mischievous. But he did not support his article by facts which could be either investigated or refuted. He had not waited long enough to 'cool off.' He should either have said nothing or he should have said more. His subject required further investigation by him before he could adequately treat it. He should remember that the missionary societies of the Baptist, Methodist, and Episcopal denominations have refused to enter into any agreement of comity with the Congregational, Presbyterian, and Reformed societies, and should have addressed himself to the sources of the evil he deplores. The 'scandal of Christendom' is patent enough. If Dr. Ecob will start a movement in Colorado similar to that of the Interdenominational Commission in Maine he will do more to remedy it than by any number of newspaper articles intimating that missionary money is being wasted."

THE PAGAN AND THE PURITAN.

THE duality of human nature has been a favorite subject for artistic and philosophic treatment from the days of St. Paul to those of Robert Louis Stevenson. Rarely has the theme been handled more graphically, if more elaborately, than in the following "pastel" which we reprint entire from *The Outlook*. It is by Madeleine Yale Wynne:

"Long ago on one of the isles of Greece was born a pagan maid, and long ago on the rock-bound coast of New England was born a Puritan maid; and, far apart as were these two maids in time and in space, so far and much farther apart were they in spirit,; for the pagan saw only with the eye of beauty, and the Puritan saw alone with the eye of duty. But my story has to do with neither of these maids.

"Once upon a time on the rock-bound coast of New England were born a pagan and a Puritan maid, and by some strange chance these two were one; they dwelt together in one body, saw through the same eyes and were known by one name, and that name was Patience, as befitted one who was to dwell on the rock-bound coast of New England. Now, those two maids in one, the Puritan and the Pagan, tho they were indissolubly connected, inalienably associated, were still as far apart in spirit as were the two maids of long ago. For still the Pagan saw only with the eye of beauty, and the Puritan saw only with the eye of duty. The Pagan saw color and form and movement, subtle combinations of grace and strength, and always the beauty of matter.

"The Puritan gravely looked for and saw fortitude and self-denial, testimony and faith, and the spirit beneath the flesh that should after life inherit the life eternal. The Puritan chose for her body's wear garments of gray, cool, passionless colors, as befitted her renunciatory walk through life. But when she brought these fabrics home, the Pagan within her did so work upon this gray and calm covering that forthwith the coarse fabric took unto itself new meanings and developed into grace of line and color, for it was cunningly betrayed by the hand of the Pagan into bearing on its surface wrought stitches of great intricacy and of varied tints, so that the passing eye of man was constrained to linger long, and he marveled greatly that so gray a gown could be so transformed. Thus did the fingers of the Pagan bring doubt upon the faith of the Puritan.

"But, behold, when the Pagan went forth, and with lavish eye gleaned from all the markets of the world rich fabrics and soft laces and hand-wrought scarfs and beads of amber and amulets of silver, then did the Puritan come to the making, unbidden and grave of face, and cut away such parts of each fabric as made its beauty. Straight and narrow were the breadths that she cut, and the lines were angular and so fashioned as to hide the rounded curves of the body beneath; and in chests were locked away the superfluous and the rich belongings, till much more gloomy than the gray gown became these curtailed garments from which every vestige of broidery and hint of braid had been clipped close by the shears of the Puritan. Thus did the Puritan thwart the Pagan within her.

"When the Puritan moved among the sick or suffering or the poor, bearing to them messages of faith and comfort and exhorting them to strenuous living, with pleadings against the self that perishes and for the self that shall inherit eternal life, even then was the Pagan noting with absorbing joy the bronze beauty of youth, the round limbs of children and the gloss on the hair of the young girl, the blue sky and the palpitating warmth of the sun; till the eyes of the Puritan were no longer single, but sad with the strife of two selves within her. Thus the two were not happy each with the other, but were sad as they dwelt together and were forced to look out of the same pair of eyes.

"Then cried out the one: 'O Pagan part of me, cease thy wiles, I pray thee, lest truly I be delivered over quite unto the devil and my soul be made away with straightway. Cease to bewilder me as I try to walk in the straight and narrow path of goodness, uprightness, and self-abnegation. Behold, thou hast tempted me till mine eyes have already learned all manner of alien seeing, till I tremble with the longing of the life of the senses; but well I know there is no life but the life of the spirit, no beauty but the beauty of holiness. I know full well that tho I beat out my heart in the conflict, yet shall my soul prevail; but I weary with the strife—why tormentest thou me?'

"Then spoke the Pagan: 'O foolish thee! better had it been hadst thou said the holiness of beauty and of harmony. Then could we two dwell together, perhaps not here where the waves forever battle with the foaming rocks, but far off, where Aphrodite lies in the arms of the sea, softly under sunny skies. Even here, couldst thou be content to let me rule, here even we could be more sunny than the sun, more free than the air, more beautiful than the sky. Hold thou thy hands close over thine eyes and see the sun illumine them; see the pink of the shell where finger meets finger; buoyantly does the stream of life flow therein. Why art thou sad and gray of spirit when all within thee leaps to be free?'

"'For my soul's sake, for the sake of the life hereafter, the eternal life,' said the Puritan. 'I fast and pray that I may be freed from the glamour of the senses and the falseness of all transient things; for my soul's good do I put from me the world which thou wouldst teach me to love.'

"Then the Pagan said: 'I know not the meaning of thy word soul. I, too, shall live now and forever; burn me, and my ashes will give color to the rose; bury me, and I shall spring up under thy feet as living grass. I can not die. When did the spring fail to bring forth the rose? As long as the rose blooms I live. I am of perpetual life. I am the rose, the air, the water, and the flow of life within each living, breathing thing.'

"So did these two within the one body live, not at peace, but in sorrow, the one with the other, till in the course of time the two were laid in one grave together. A gray stone marks the place, and on the stone a poet has written a farewell and a greeting, and beside the stone grows a red rose; each year its petals fall on the grass beneath. Friend, knowest thou aught of these two, the Puritan and the Pagan?"

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE New York *Freeman's Journal* conveys the information that the Capuchins have purchased forty-four acres of land near the Catholic University, Washington. They propose to erect a novitiate and college, affiliated with the university for the training of priests of their order. The foundation will be the mother-house in this country.

ACCORDING to *The Advance*, Mr. Moody proposes to start a great movement in Chicago for Bible study. It says: "He thinks the time ripe for it and that there is much need of it, the latter part of which is most true. His plan is to hold mass-meetings in prominent churches in all parts of the city and thus inaugurate the movement. The meetings have already begun, and the result is not likely to be disappointing."

THE Hon. Oswald John Simon, a prominent English Jew, has written a letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury protesting against the reference to the Jews in the letter issued by the Anglican bishops at the recent Lambeth convention. He calls it an outrage, and says: "You have no justification for the statement that 'the conversion of the Jews is also much hindered by the severe persecution to which Jewish converts are often exposed by their own people.'" This statement, says Mr. Simon, is absolutely false.

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FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

ABDUL HAMID HAS A "JUBILEE."

THE twenty-second anniversary of the accession of Abdul Hamid to the throne of Turkey was celebrated with much enthusiasm this year. The date of accession in Turkey takes the place of the Queen's birthday in England, the Emperor's birthday in Germany, or the Fourth of July in the United States. Owing to the recent successes in the war with Greece, the Turkish papers have come out with handsomely illuminated front pages to grace the occasion. We quote some of the *Ikdam's* effusions, poetry and prose, showing the imaginative spirit of the Eastern writer and editor. Sometimes the Sultan is called the "Shadow of God upon Earth," sometimes he is compared to a brilliant ray of light:

"O deepest shadow of our God,
To all thy grace is mercy's shade.
Kind and wise as Jemshid thou art, O King!
Thy shadow confers honor upon our age.
Pleasant hath been thy rule to the nation
And its prayers shall aid thee day by day. . . ."

"The Sultan, a brilliant ray of hope and good fortune, appeared in the East—whence come all desires of the Mohammedan religion—in the year 1258 of the Hegira. In 1295 he occupied the throne of the Sultans, enveloping it in glory and making his people as happy as they could be. To-day, more than six hundred years old, as a reflection of the light shed upon it by its ruler, our nation arrives at that perfection which it is worthy to exhibit. In this happy reign the Ottoman Turk is glorified by the lofty heights of splendid development."

Another effusion appears, which, literally translated, runs as follows:

"Thy majesty fills the horizon, O King of Kings of the age. Upon thy brilliant face glows the light of intellect. Thou, to-day, art the ornament of the throne of sovereignty. May God increase thy majesty and thy praise! By thy advent to the throne the hearts of thy servants were filled with light. By the blessing of thy appearance, the whole world found life. Like to thee in irradiation of the light of equity, no king has ever come, in all the universe. The power of conquest flashes forth in thy shining face. The blows of thine anger fall like fiery floods upon thine enemies. The degree of thy sublimity verily surpasses description, tho hundreds of thousands of poets devote to it their pens. Live a thousand years, O King, near akin to glory and majesty. Live a thousand years, O Sultan of grace and justice."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

GREECE THE ALLY OF TURKEY?

ACCORDING to *The Saturday Review*, London, King George of Greece is willing to assist Turkey with his fleet in a war of defense. The paper expresses itself, in substance, as follows:

The King declared that, personally, he is very anxious to be on good terms with the Sultan, and that a very strong combination could be formed between the Turkish army and the Greek navy. The King would be satisfied if the Sultan would be willing in return to give up the war indemnity, altho some Greek statesmen value the services of their fleet much higher.

The Westminster Gazette thinks this is great fun. "Here we have been deluding ourselves with the idea that the Eastern Christian hates and despises the Turk," says the paper, "and now there is a possibility that a British fleet about to force the Dardanelles will be encountered by Greek ships." The Germans do not think the Sultan is foolish enough to put such a high valuation upon a fleet which did little or nothing during the late war. The *Temps*, Paris, in an article on a communication from an eminent Greek politician, claims that this idea of an alliance with the conqueror is the outcome of Britain's attitude. The Greek politician writes:

"I openly accuse England of having reopened the Cretan question, of having enticed the Cretans to revolt, and of enticing Greece to send an expedition to the island. It was England that influenced the Ethnike Hetaira, using that society to threaten war to King George and the Sultan. It was England, again, that prevented the execution of the measures suggested to prevent the war. It was England who encouraged us to fight, and treated us as if we were insane when the chances of war turned against us. . . . King George is a man of experience. He has steered Greece clear of all difficulties during thirty years. Would he have gone to war had he not counted upon England's aid? He knew that Russia opposed him, that France declared herself powerless to help him, that Germany and her Emperor openly favored the Turk, and that it was foolish to count upon the assistance of Austria and Italy, the allies of Germany."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE INVASION ABROAD BY AMERICAN MANUFACTURERS.

IN view of the fact that "Made in the United States" is getting to be a very good recommendation for articles of manufacture—the Germans themselves acknowledging that Americans are pushing them very close—it is interesting to note that the English parliamentary committee appointed to look into the results of the Merchandise Marks Act advise that the name of the country of origin shall in future be omitted. No hint is as yet given whether the foreign manufacturer will be *prohibited* from indicating the origin of his goods, but the matter is seriously discussed. The customers of English middlemen begin to buy direct of the manufacturer. We quote as follows from the committee's report:

"The committee having received much evidence of the advertisement of the merchandise and products of foreign countries, owing to the present requirement of the specification of the particular country of origin, and of the disadvantage caused to British merchants and dealers by the consequent disclosure of trade secrets, and the loss to and discouragement of British business enterprise, are of opinion that the primary objects of the act—viz., the protection of British manufacturers and purchasers against fraud by the sale of foreign merchandise as British—would be substantially gained, and British trade enterprise (especially in the very needful increase of British commercial travelers and agents abroad and in the colonies) improved by substituting for the specification of the country of origin the words 'Made abroad.'"

The Westminster Gazette, one of the very few papers which argue that English manufacturers and industrials, if left to themselves, will show sufficient ability and energy to compete with any one, says:

"The English manufacturer confidently counted upon the patriotism of his fellow countrymen. He refused to believe that any self-respecting Englishman would consent to put both pence and patriotism into his pocket by patronizing the hated foreigner. Once let the foreign goods be definitely branded as such, and the battle would be won. But alas! . . . the Englishman, not finding the foreign manufactures the rubbish which the ultra-patriotic always proclaim them to be, has given effect to the principle of buying in the cheapest market. . . . The wily Teuton is now told, on the authority of a House of Commons committee, that 'Made in Germany' is an excellent advertisement for his wares. He is, therefore, to be content for the future with the less informing inscription 'Made abroad.' But what is to prevent his adding underneath the fatal words 'in Germany'? No one in his senses could suggest that goods thus marked ought to be excluded from this country by the customs, and, if not, how is the English manufacturer to prevent his foreign rival advertising himself?

"The difficulty arises from the attempt which has been made to exploit patriotism in the interests of business. . . . In some cases, no doubt, it is the truest economy to buy British-made goods, even when they cost more than foreign-made, because if their price is higher, so is their quality. But the attempt to expand this into a doctrine that all foreign stuff must be worthless has signally failed, as, indeed, it deserved to do. The consumer,

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who has found out for himself the untruth of this proposition, has gone on, and will go on, buying where he can buy most cheaply. . . . The 1887 prescription has left the patient pretty much as it found him. So it is to be altered a little. But we can not help thinking that his case must indeed be desperate if these Protectionist practitioners are allowed to have their way."

Under the heading "Who Are Our Conquerors?" *The St. James's Gazette* explains that "while Germany is the chief *bête noir*, the United States is another. Belgium comes third, and Japan is waking up the drones in the East." In another article the paper indorses the views of an American engineer who believes that the American workman advances the trade of his country because he is more willing to allow his employer freedom than the British trade-unionist. We summarize as follows:

The American is satisfied with one break in the day, as against the English practise of making two—for breakfast as well as dinner. Further, the men work an hour longer in the United States. Again, they do more work in proportion while they are at it, because there are no arbitrary rules to limit the amount or scope of their labor. Hence the employer can afford to give a good man high pay. In England a good man often sits rusting, both mentally and bodily, because his trade-union will not allow him to increase his work, even for double pay. Put in a nutshell, the secret of American success lies in freedom, which leaves every man the liberty to work to the extent of his power. Under the guidance of the new unionism Englishmen are drifting away from this position. We are tending toward a system of tyrannical guild regulations, by which the workman will be hampered; the good will be forced to carry the bad, and the employer will have to pay both alike.

In a blue-book on the condition of colonial trade, the following causes are enumerated to explain why United States goods have displaced English manufacture in the West Indies:

More attention to local requirements.
Superior finish.
Lower price.
More careful packing, and absence of any special charge therefor.
Cheaper freights.
More rapid communication.

THE NATIVE QUESTION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

ALTHO slavery is abolished by law under British rule, means are found to compel natives of South Africa to work under systems bearing different names. The system of "apprenticeship," followed by the Boers thirty years ago, but long since abolished, is adopted by the English in South Africa, but with this exception, that the Boer "apprentice's" wages were always paid to him in person in the presence of the district sheriff or *Veld Cornet*. Under the British system the money goes to the officials, at least in the case of prisoners of war. We quote the following advertisements from South African papers:

"NOTICE—NATIVE LABORERS.

"It is hereby notified, for the information of farmers and others, that a number of surrendered Bechuana rebels will be available as farm servants, etc., on and after the 28th inst.

"Applications should be addressed to the Superintendent of Native Affairs, Cape Town, from whom all particulars can be obtained.

"The period of indenture is fixed for five years, and wages are at the rate of 10*s*. per month for able-bodied men, and 7*s*. 6*d*. for youths, in addition to food and housing.

"Some of these natives have experience in general farmwork, while others are experienced wagon-drivers, etc.

"Preference will be given to applications which will enable families to remain together or on farms situated close together.

"A party, comprising able-bodied single men, may be expected in Cape Town during the next 10 days.

"J. ROSE INNES,
"Acting Superintendent of Native Affairs.
"Native Affairs Office, Cape Town, 18th August, 1897."

"NATIVE SERVANTS.

"Anybody requiring a Hottentot boy, from 8 to 18 years of age, may get one delivered at the Docks ex *Nautilus*, from Port Nolloth, by application to the undersigned, with a remittance of 50*s*. These boys can be indentured before the R. M., Cape Town, and will work for food and clothing.

"Applications must state the age, etc., of boy required, so as to enable best selection.

"C. A. PILKINGTON, Port Nolloth."

The Cape Times admits that "there is just an uncomfortable touch of similarity in this plan for disposing of rebels to those Transvaal methods of 'apprenticeship' which Great Britain declined to distinguish from slavery."

BEGINNING OF THE END IN CUBA.

THE *Tribuna*, Rome, publishes an interview with General Pando in which that officer declares that the chances of the further retention of Cuba by Spain are slight unless a speedy change is made in the system of both military and civil administration. Most European papers seem to think the time has come when Cuba will fall as a ripe apple into Uncle Sam's lap. General Woodford's special mission to Spain is regarded as a proof of this. For once no fault is found with Uncle Sam's manners. General Woodford's notice "to make an end of it in Cuba" is not criticized so far as diplomatic form is concerned; but it is regarded as a notice to quit all the same. The *Independance Belge*, Brussels, says:

"Despite the repeated denials which the Spanish Government has made to our special correspondents, we maintain that our information is absolutely trustworthy. . . . The United States has given Spain an ultimatum; the former country says in substance, if not in so many words: 'You've got to make an end of it in Cuba; if you can't, we will.' . . . It is certain that the United States has not right on its side in this matter,—that is, international right; and one may well ask her what she would have answered had any one been audacious enough to set her a time for ending the War of Secession. But the situation is not identical with that of the American Civil War, and even if we are unwilling to take any notice of the Monroe doctrine, we must admit that the Americans have some justice to their cause, by reason of the interests they have at stake and for the sake of humanity. Surely no one can wish to defend that system of clerical tyranny and material oppression which Spain imposes upon her colonies. Cuba has been totally ruined by her, despite the wealth of the isle."

On the whole the European press, at one time much opposed to American intervention in Cuba, begins to acknowledge the justice and necessity of such intervention. There is, however, much doubt that humanity has any share in American motives; jingoistic desire for aggrandizement is suspected to be the prime mover in the case. "It is the business of the United States to prove the injustice of this suspicion," says the *Journal des Débats*. It remarks further:

"The second version, according to which the United States Government has simply offered its services as mediator, sounds better. But the Washington authorities must always remember that they have offered their aid unasked and must act with due circumspection. When a country wishes another to intervene, it is bound to abide by the decision of the mediator. If such services are offered spontaneously, they may be refused. This offer of mediation is rather of a comminatory character, since the United States will hardly scruple to favor openly the insurgents. If, however, the Government of Spain decides to accept honest

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mediation on the part of the United States, we will be glad, both for the sake of our neighbors and for the sake of peace."

The *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, is certain that Woodford's mission is a deadly insult to Spain, whatever its form may be. It says:

"The offer of mediation sounds nice enough. There are, however, people who can utter insults with a smile on their face and a polite handshake. And that seems to be the case here. For is it not arrogant and insulting to come as arbiter between a European country and her colony? Let us suppose that England were to say to us: 'Look here, I'll refrain from landing troops at Olehleh, but let me settle your trouble with Atchin peaceably.' Would not our only fitting answer be: 'Mind your own business'?"

But all this suspicion of American motives does not prevent the European papers from acknowledging that Spain is at the end of her tether so far as colonies are concerned, and that intervention begins to be justifiable. The *Berliner Zeitung* says:

"Too late! That is the lesson to be learned by the Spanish Government. A year ago the Pearl of the Antilles might still have been saved for Spain. If autonomy such as is enjoyed by Canada had been granted, most Cubans would have been satisfied. Now this lovely possession will be lost. What with the Carlist movement, anarchism, and Yankee 'friendship,' Spain, lovely Spain, is surely 'in the soup.'"

The Conservative German papers nevertheless think the German press ought to refrain from kicking Spain, "the under dog" in the case, especially as Uncle Sam's attitude has been such that he needs watching.

The Spanish papers are extremely pessimistic. The *Heraldo*, Madrid, says:

"It is not likely that Woodford began his mission with extremes; it may be assumed as probable that he will end it with them. Even if an ultimatum is not the next thing, there is no change for the better in the quarrel between Spain and the United States. Woodford's mission means anything but pleasant things for Spain. This envoy, of whom we expected much for the sake of peace, has a bomb in his valise. One day he will throw it, and we will wake up to the precariousness of our situation."

According to the *Imparcial* the Conservatives are determined to resist all interference of the United States, if need be by force of arms. The same paper claims that the Spanish Government has addressed to the powers a circular note, worded to the following effect:

Rather than allow the United States to intervene, Her Spanish Majesty's Government will try conclusions with the United States. As champions of European colonization and its great political principles, we count upon the sympathies of Europe, which will not allow us to be expelled from Cuba. The day we lose the Grand Antilles the signal is given for England to lose Canada and for the French to depart from their American possessions.

In Cuba the change of cabinet has been accepted with rather mixed feelings, especially because General Weyler has been recalled. The General is popular there with every one except the insurgents. The autonomist *Pais* thinks a change from the Conservatives to the Liberals is prejudicial to the interests of the country. The Republican *Lucha* thinks the recall of General Weyler a grave error. Many of the militia have threatened to throw down their arms if their present commander is recalled.

In England most papers believe that Spain will fight the United States for honor's sake before she gives up Cuba, and the *Morning's* opinion that "few will deny that Spain is wrong in her attitude toward Cuba, but she has every reason to resent the action of the United States," is generally indorsed.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

GRECO-TURKISH PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

THE Ralli Ministry, which managed the affairs of Greece when Delyannis fell, has been forced to resign. The Greek Parliament refused M. Ralli a vote of confidence when he showed his willingness to accept the peace proposals determined upon by the Constantinople ambassadors of the powers forming the "European Concert." Zaimis, Ralli's successor, has had better luck. The Greeks are now convinced that further resistance is useless. Papers like the *Akropolis* and the *Asty* advise calmness and prudence, in order to get the Turks out of Thessaly. Papers like the *Ephemeris*, which advocate war to the knife, do not seem to have a large following among the people. It is not, however, the cession of a strategic frontier to Turkey and the payment of an indemnity to that power that has aroused the ire of the Greeks. What they object to most is the international control of their finances for the payment not only of the war indemnity but of her former debts as well. This is stipulated in section 2 of the peace preliminaries, which reads as follows:

"Greece pays to Turkey a war indemnity of £T.4,000,000. The necessary arrangements for facilitating the speedy payment of this indemnity will be made with the consent of the powers in such a way as not to prejudice the recognized rights of the old creditors of Greece, and the holders of the bonds of the Greek state debt. For this purpose an international commission will be constituted at Athens composed of one representative of each of the mediating powers. The Greek Government will secure the passing of a law, previously sanctioned by the powers, which will regulate the mode of procedure of this commission, and under which the collection and employment of sufficient revenues for the service of the indemnity loan and the other public debts will be submitted to the unconditional control of the said commission."

There is still a hope among Greek statesmen that this control of their country's finances will not be enforced; but, according to the official gazettes in Europe, this hope is without foundation, nor would Greece be allowed to recommence the struggle with Turkey. The *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, Berlin, says:

"Before the powers consented to negotiate on behalf of Greece, they were put in possession, on behalf of the Greek Government, of a written and unlimited power of attorney to stipulate for peace. The possibility that an Athens cabinet could repudiate this agreement does not exist, for the ambassadors have repeatedly referred to it during their negotiations with the Porte. Greece can not back out."

The *Vossische Zeitung*, Berlin, says:

"If the Greek Government should consider it needful to be subjected to some extra pressure, such a wish may easily be gratified. If the gentlemen of Athens insist, they will be coerced in a manner little to their liking. The question is easily solved by ordering Edhem Pasha to march through the Thermopylæ. A few of the ships at present in Cretan waters may also proceed to the Piræus to silence Hellenic heroism."

The St. James's Gazette, too, thinks there is no further excuse for hesitation on the part of Greece. It says:

"Turkey has defrauded her creditors, the conduct of Italy has not been above reproach in matters financial, Spain has been very unscrupulous, the Argentine Republic has given many cause to regret that they invested in its securities; but none of these powers has taken advantage of its own wrong with the cool impudence of Greece. None of them has set to work to prepare for a war on the very day after repudiating engagements; nor has any one of them appealed to Europe to pull it out of the mire into which it had been kicked as the result of an unprovoked assault on a neighbor. But that is the case of Greece; and therefore, in spite of the 'local goat' which suckled the infant Zeus (*vide* Lemprière), and of Harmodius and Aristogeiton, from whom the Rallis and Delyannises do *not* descend; and of Thucydides, who is so difficult to read, we think it quite reasonable that Greece

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should be called upon to prove itself deserving of help by undertaking to do justice to all its creditors."

Even the most persistent Philhellenes express themselves in a similar manner. The *Nieuws van den Dag*, Amsterdam, thinks "the Greeks ought to know that the loser in a game must pay up," and adds that "it is enough to make one sick to see the face Greece puts on in the matter." That paper says:

"It is an unhappy people whose strength does not suffice to reject foreign interference. Greece is asked to commit *harakiri*, the Japanese mode of suicide; the sword is sent to her and she must cut her own body. For the Athens Government has been informed by the Russian Ambassador that Greece will be left to her fate—read: to the mercy of the Bashi Bazouks—if she does not submit. Yet Greece may be glad to get off so cheaply. The Porte asked for a large slice of territory and an indemnity of £T. 10,000,000; now Greece has to pay only £T. 4,000,000 and loses only very little land. The question is now, *Can* Greece pay even that much?"

The general impression seems to be that she can if she will. *The Westminster Gazette*, another paper friendly to the Greeks, says:

"Some of the warmest friends of Greece—even those who least agree with the policy of the concert—are of opinion that Greek finances, if properly administered, are not really so hopeless. Anyhow, we hope that the cup of Greece, already full enough in all conscience, will not be filled to overflowing by any further foolish and unpatriotic conduct on the part of her own statesmen."

The *Tageblatt*, Berlin, believes that Greece could pay off her debt at no very distant period if the Greeks were more willing taxpayers. Thus, altho Greece is a land of millionaires, there is no income-tax. The *Clarion*, London, a widely circulated Socialist paper, regards the case of Greece as being in support of the well-known Socialistic theory "that the rich are getting richer and the poor poorer." It says:

"As a matter of sober fact, Greece has ceased to be a nation, and will be run by a syndicate of 'powers' for the benefit of bondholders. That the Greeks will like this arrangement is more than can be expected. They will have to agree to it all the same. Indeed, the small nations, like the small shopkeepers, will ultimately be devoured by international trusts and syndicates, so that ultimately we may see one small international trust owning everything, and one international emperor owning *them*. Which, of course, would be the triumph of civilization.

"Why, the press is even now preaching the same sermon to Greece as they have so long preached to other victims of the capitalist and bondholder. Greece is being told that she 'can work out her own freedom and reestablish her independence if she likes. Her finances must be administered with parsimony and care, and her credit restored. With prudence and good faith she may gain such a position in the financial world that she can pay off her German creditors and reborrow the money on easy terms.' You see? With prudence, and care, and hard work, and parsimony she may get out of debt, and so be able to—what? Why, to get into debt again on 'easy terms'! And so begin over again to pay off other creditors! What a magnificent prospect for glorious Greece!"

Up to the present Greece has not been able to conclude satisfactory arrangements. The interest demanded of her on any loan is very high. Her difficulty is all the greater as the balance to be paid on the German debt equals the new obligation to Turkey. As the date of the evacuation of Thessaly is fixed to begin one month after the date for the issue of the indemnity loan has been fixed by the international commissioners appointed to arrange its terms, Thessaly may yet remain a long time in the hands of the Turk. The *Journal des Débats*, Paris, says on this subject:

"It would have been desirable that on this point the text had been a little more precise, and not left so much room for a variety of interpretations as to the mode and date of the evacuation. We must hope that the understanding between the powers, Turkey, and Greece will continue when the time comes."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

MILITARY CYCLING AT THE MANEUVERS.

THE European papers are full of comments upon and descriptions of the late German army maneuvers. It seems that the Germans enter into this great training of general officers with as much enthusiasm as ever. The *Frankfurter Zeitung*, however, thinks that these exercises must not be carried beyond their present limit, as the practical results even now hardly justify the expense. As a matter of fact, General Haeseler, regarded to-day as the best military authority in Germany, is reported to have said that the maneuvers are getting too spectacular. The most pleasing result of this year's maneuvers seems to be that the Bavarians, whose training was not always what it should be, proved themselves equal to the Prussians. Especially with regard to that newest of military bodies, the military wheelmen, Bavaria proved her efficiency. The *Lokal Anzeiger*, Berlin, says:

"The Bavarian regiments have twenty wheelmen each. Beside these, whole companies of engineers are mounted on wheels, there are squads of wheelmen organized for reconnoitring (these are formed of non-commissioned officers only), and many officers continually use the wheel. The Bavarian wheelmen are all picked for their intelligence, and are provided with excellent maps. Making a wide detour, they get to the rear of the enemy's army. They keep on the road in the worst weather. The infantry are much pleased with the innovation, for the wheelmen save them no end of trouble and unnecessary marching. As soon as firing is heard in front, clouds of bicyclists advance at a rapid pace, and the commander knows in a very few minutes what has happened."

We give a few of the instances in which the men mounted on wheels showed what they could do:

"Just as the Bavarians had left Seligenstadt, some of the 'enemy's' (the Eleventh Prussian Corps') wheelmen reached the town. They had managed to get to the rear of the Bavarians, and wanted to telegraph their news. They were, however, 'caught in the act' by Bavarian wheelmen. Many were taken prisoners, but a few escaped to make a report. . . . It takes some time to find despatches on a wheelman orderly. He will hide them very cleverly in the machine. . . . Even a single wheelman is a 'power.' I saw a Bavarian chased by a patrol of Prussian dragoons. They could not catch him; he found time now and then to turn around and put his finger to his nose at his pursuers. Suddenly a patrol of Prussian hussars crossed the fields to get at him. When they were within convenient distance, he jumped behind a tree and emptied his magazine at them. He was allowed to go on, for in real war the Hussars would most likely have been shot."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

FOREIGN NOTES.

CZAR NICHOLAS II.'S liberal views have already borne fruit with regard to the Jews. The former law that Jews who serve ten years in the army should have perfect equality with orthodox Russians has been revived, and Jews are encouraged to settle as farmers. The Russian Government will establish an agricultural college exclusively for them. As a result Jewish emigration is decreasing.

THE *Münchener Allgemeine Zeitung* relates that foreign medical students will not in future be admitted to the clinical courses in German universities, unless they can prove that they have passed examinations as stringent as those of the German preparatory colleges. It is not thought that this will seriously affect American students, as American colleges will formulate rules which will enable their pupils to be admitted.

THE *Neue Freie Presse*, Vienna, relates the following incident of the Cretan blockade: Among the Mohammedan villages destroyed by the Christians was Sarazine, where forty families were massacred. Three children, tho badly wounded, were found alive the next day and carried into slavery. Their father had escaped. A short while ago he heard of his children's whereabouts, and asked Djevod Pasha, the Turkish governor, to rescue them. This official was powerless to help him, but Captain v. Thomann, of the Austrian torpedo-catcher *Satellit*, proceeded to the stronghold of the "Christian" abductors. The latter demanded six thousand francs ransom, which the father, being totally ruined, could not pay. They accepted at last thirty pounds Turkish, which Djevod Pasha paid out of his own pocket. The children were embarked in secret, as it was feared the "Christians" would attack the Austrians ere they reached their ship.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

FINLAND AS A NEW WOMAN'S PARADISE.

INCREDIBLE as it may sound, the highest degree of the industrial freedom and social justice demanded by the "emancipated women" seems to have been achieved by the women of Finland, a mere province of conservative Russia. It is well known that Russia allows Finland to enjoy a fair measure of political independence, and it appears that among those who have reaped the benefits of this local self-government the women are foremost. We find in the London *Humanitarian* (September) a comprehensive review of a book published in England by Mrs. A. Tweedie entitled "Through Finland in Carts," and the most interesting information in the book is that concerning the remarkable achievements of the Finnish women.

The Finlanders are well abreast of the times in every respect. Electric light is universal, the telephone is used by everybody, cycling has penetrated the remotest villages. Woman shares all the advantages of material and intellectual progress. Mrs. Tweedie says in her book:

"In the matter of education Finland is more advanced than in anything else, and women have absolutely equal rights with men in the field of learning. The university is open to both sexes, and there is none of that mean jealousy on the part of the men which has been so noticeable of late in England as to the education of women and the equality of right at the universities."

Socially and industrially women have won as advanced a position. Owing to the excess of female population over male (for in a total population of 2,500,000 there are 36,000 more women than men), it has been necessary for women to turn their hands to any and every occupation. Here is a list of woman's trades in Finland given by Mrs. Tweedie, professions and liberal occupations being generally omitted:

WOMEN'S TRADES.

	Total number of women employed.		Total number of women employed.
Spinning	2011	Goldsmiths in towns	20
Weaving	1169	Bakers in towns	558
Needlewomen in towns	2451	Bakers in country	287
Needlewomen in country	1057	Slaughterers in towns	19
Milliners in towns	84	Slaughterer in country	1
Cloakmakers in towns	93	Hairdressers in towns	9
Tailoresses in towns	131	Bathwomen in towns	297
Tailoresses in country	141	Bathwomen in country	20
Machine-knitters in towns	246	Washing and mangling in towns	1136
Machine-knitters in country	35	Washing and mangling in country	32
Bookbinding in towns	144	Hotels and restaurants	355
Bookbinding in country	5	Barmaids	92
Hatters in towns	112	Loading ships	765
Cordmaking in towns	34	Charwomen in towns	237
Dyers in towns	17	Charwomen in country	34
Dyers in country	10	Midwives (altogether)	425
Carpentering in towns	12	Printing in towns	198
Carpentering in country	3	Bricklayers	550
Paperhangers in towns	10		
Paperhangers in country	2		
Watchmakers in towns	11		

Even after marriage work for wages is not given up. In fact, Mrs. Tweedie says:

"Among the women, it is more the exception than the rule to find them idle, and instead of work being looked upon as degrading it is admired on all sides. There is no law to prevent women working at anything they choose, and we were impressed by the fact of the marvelous energy and splendid independence of the Finland women. There is no sex; men and women are practically equal; and on that basis society is formed."

In reference to social intercourse, the reviewer summarizes as follows the impressions recorded by Mrs. Tweedie:

"Of course, the result of all this equality in education and labor brings about similar equality in social intercourse. If the Finnish woman labors as hard as the man, so does she also enjoy the same freedom and liberty as he. Boys and girls are educated together in the same schools, and thus are brought up to ignore sex, and to enjoy companionship freely together. Chaperons are things unheard of in Finland, and the young people go about together absolutely without let or hindrance as far as outdoor sports and pursuits are concerned. In Finland (as with us in the lower classes of society only) the intercourse between men and women is practically free, but with this difference: in Finland women start fair in the race for life, there are no sex prejudices, there is no sex bias, and woman's labor is worth as much as man's; if she do but labor as well as he, all professions are open to her and all occupations. The result is that the women of Finland, taken as a whole, are a strong, healthy, and industrious class, who would not be idle or otherwise than virtuous, under any consideration whatever, and who not only take their own part, without let or hindrance, in the battle of life, but bear and bring up strong and healthy children for the future benefit of the race."

After this picture, it is rather strange to hear that this freedom of intercourse disappears in the drawing-room. Mrs. Tweedie says:

"At a party the men all congregate in one room, or at one end of the table, leaving the women desolate, while the young of both sexes look askance at one another, and, in the presence of their elders, never exchange a word, in spite of their boasted freedom. Society is paradoxical.

"More than that, by way of discouraging healthy chatter and fun among the young people the elder folk always monopolize conversation, two persons invariably discussing some particular point, while twenty sit silently round listening—result: that young men and women know little of one another if they only meet in society, and the *bon camaraderie* supposed to result from the system of mixed education is conspicuous by its absence."

But she explains that this does not affect the "common people." The survival of the anachronistic custom in a country so advanced and modern she admits to be a thing difficult of satisfactory explanation.

CORRESPONDENTS' CORNER.

"Home, Sweet Home" as a National Hymn Again.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:—

As you so generously allowed space to two critics of my suggestion, will you kindly permit me a little room for a reply? None of my critics, so far as I can ascertain, knows what the national anthem of the United States is. They speak about "Hail Columbia," "Star-Spangled Banner," etc., but these are merely national songs. The only national anthem of the United States recognized as such from the beginning of our national career up to date is "Yankee Doodle"! That is the only tune ever played by any foreign Government in honor of our flag or representative, and is so recognized by our own Government. Of course the theory that it is an aria from an Italian opera may be brought forward, but that will not alter the fact in the least.

Whether the music of "Home, Sweet Home" is suitable or not, is not for the musicians to decide. The plain people settle such matters, and it is a well-known fact that, excepting Russia and for the time being France, scarcely any national anthem is suitable to mass-singing, as witness England's "God Save the Queen," Sweden's "Kung Karl, den unga Hjelta," and the anthems of Germany, Austria, and Italy. Italy's national anthem is the worst of all,—musical Italy's! Denmark's "Kong Christian stod ved höje mast" is acknowledged one of the finest constructed poems in the world (you can find a translation by Longfellow), yet it is no more fit to be sung by a large number of voices than the "Star-Spangled Banner." Perhaps an exception should be noted in favor of Norway's "Hvor Nordhavet bruzer mod fjelbygte Strand," but that is little known and of less importance.

It must also be remembered that a piece of music technically unfit for the purpose will often prove the greatest success where most unsuitable.

However, if any of my critics thinks that he can produce a more stirring or inspiring music than any now existent, I invite him to set to music "Hail, Great Republic of the World," or else "The Boston Patriotic Song," both written a century ago by Thomas Paine.

OLAMON, ME. THE COUNTRY DOCTOR.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:—

I, for one, would like to enter a protest against the attack which "J. C. R., Jr." has made on "Home, Sweet Home," in THE LITERARY DIGEST of October 9. The song could not have possessed its popularity wholly because of the words, which are "certainly ordinary," for the simple reason that nothing "certainly ordinary" could possibly produce an effect so *extraordinary* as the widespread popularity of "Home, Sweet Home"—that would be contrary to the law of cause and effect. As a matter of fact, thousands of people have had their hearts touched by the *music* of "Home, Sweet Home," when rendered on instruments, before they knew the first line of the words, and they do not like to be told that they have been enjoying so well what is "worse than rubbish." He who makes such an attack must be very brave, for if he is not alone, he is almost alone.

Still, agreeing in part with J. C. R., Jr., "Home, Sweet Home" would hardly be suitable for a national hymn. The music is better adapted to church than state; it meets the wants of a tranquil, contemplative feeling, rather than those of a martial or national spirit. The "Canadian Lawyer" has struck the keynote: "'Home, Sweet Home' is the anthem by birthright of every true man or woman who ever knew a Christian mother's love." J. E. L. W.

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BUSINESS SITUATION.

The trade reports give activity in the iron industry, increased railway earnings, and large clearing-house payments among encouraging factors. Trade in staples and decline in prices together with reaction in stock markets are unfavorable features.

Checks to Activity.—"The activity in staple lines of merchandise is less pronounced than a month ago, due to interior merchants having supplied their demands for the time, a gradual increase of the territory included by the yellow-fever quarantine, the low price of cotton, a tendency in the Missouri River valley and spring-wheat States to hold wheat for higher prices, and to farmers being busy with fall-planting. The drought is not broken in Kansas, northern Missouri, and Iowa, where rains have been light, but the outlook is not alarming. Good rains have broken the drought in Nebraska, where the ground is ready for fall-planting. Unseasonable weather has had an unfavorable influence on the distribution of merchandise throughout the central West, and at Chicago and St. Louis sales have fallen off. . . . Chattanooga is the only Southern city reporting an improvement in business. It attributes this to the drought having been broken and to improved crop conditions.

"The position of the cotton-goods industry is no more favorable, but woolen-goods manufacturers report demand brisk, prices steady, and an unwillingness by makers to accept new orders at present quotations. Advances for Bessemer pig iron and steel billets check sales, but prices are firmly held. Some steel mills are not able to keep up with orders. The domestic consumption of pig iron last month was extraordinarily heavy and promises greatly to stimulate production.

"With the slackening off in the rate of distribution of merchandise, the upward movement of prices is correspondingly checked, and in this, the third week in succession, the number of staples for which quotations are lower is greater than those which are higher or unchanged. There are nominal advances for lard and men's shoes, but prices for pork, sugar, other forms of iron and steel than those named, for copper, lumber, coal, hides and wool, are unchanged. Quotations are lower for butter, potatoes, wheat, corn, oats, flour, beef, coffee, cotton, printcloths, and lead."—*Bradstreet's, October 16.*

Encouraging Factors.—"Foreign trade in September, the heavy increase in iron production and consumption, and the largest payments through clearing-houses ever known in October, are indications which outweigh hesitation in some markets. The increase in employment of labor has continued, with further accounts daily of works opening, increasing force of hands, or raising wages, and at every point where actual production can be tested it appears greater than ever before. Exports of the chief products in September amounted to $70,062,411 in value against $52,693,403 last year, and $32,052,269 in 1895, and indicate that all exports that month exceeded imports of merchandise by about $55,000,000. October returns so far indicate an excess about as large. Efforts by the Bank of England have delayed further gold exports, but with a cotton movement rising, large shipments to this side are deemed certain and not distant. More gold, however, means less just now than more iron. —*Dun's Review, October 16.*

Wheat, Corn, and Cotton.—"Wheat has been fairly steady, but moving more largely than last year from the farms and from the country. Western receipts were 15,167,054 bushels in two weeks of October, against 14,235,016 last year, and Atlantic exports, 6,463,401 bushels, flour included, against 4,747,845 last year, while corn exports were 3,262,387, against 3,309,925 last year. September exports of wheat surpass all records, amounting to 25,868,838 bushels, against 17,646,815 last year, owing to high prices the value being over 100 per cent. larger for all breadstuffs. The price of wheat has declined ¾ of a cent and of corn one cent, with the government report of a yield exceeding 1,800 million bushels. Cotton has declined three sixteenths to 6.31 cents for spot, some authorities of repute having published estimates that the yield will be 9,500,000 bales, but the movement is yet retarded by the fever."—*Dun's Review, October 16.*

Canadian Trade.—"General trade in the Dominion of Canada is relatively better than in the United States. This is noticeable in the agricultural districts of Ontario, where the price of staple farm products is firm and the demand active. There are 44 business failures reported throughout the Dominion of Canada this week, compared with 45 last week, 30 in the week a year ago, and 27 two years ago [*Dun's Review*, 36 to 40 last year]. Bank clearings at Winnipeg, Montreal, Hamilton, Toronto, Halifax, and St. John, N. B., aggregate $28,735,771 this week, a decrease of 3 per cent. compared with last week, but an increase of 32.8 per cent. compared with the like week last year." —*Bradstreet's, October 16.*

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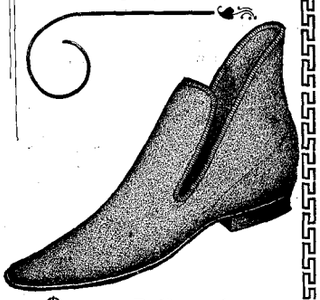

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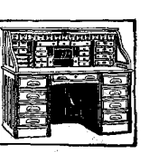

A PECULIAR REMEDY.

Something about the New Discovery for Curing Dyspepsia.

The Rev. F. I. Bell, a highly esteemed minister residing in Weedsport, Cayuga Co., N. Y., in a recent letter writes as follows: "There has never been anything that I have taken that has relieved the Dyspepsia from which I have suffered for ten years except the new remedy called Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. Since taking them I have had no distress at all after eating, and again after long years CAN SLEEP WELL."—Rev. F. I. Bell, Weedsport, N. Y., formerly Idalia, Colo.

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As stated in our last issue the new botanical discovery, Alkavis, is proving a wonderful curative in all diseases caused by Uric acid in the blood, or disordered action of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs. The New York *World* publishes the remarkable case of Rev. A. C. Darling, minister of the gospel at North Constantia, N. Y., cured by Alkavis, when, as he says himself, he had lost faith in man and medicine, and was preparing himself for certain death. Similar testimony to this wonderful new remedy comes from others, including many ladies suffering from disorders peculiar to womanhood. The Church Kidney Cure Company, of No. 418 Fourth Avenue, New York, who so far are its only importers, are so anxious to prove its value that for the sake of introduction they will send a free treatment of Alkavis, prepaid by mail, to every reader of THE LITERARY DIGEST who is a Sufferer from any form of Kidney or Bladder disorder, Bright's Disease, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gravel, Pain in Back, Female Complaints, or other afflictions due to improper action of the Kidneys or Urinary Organs. We advise all Sufferers to send their names and address to the Company, and receive the Alkavis free. To prove its wonderful curative powers, it is sent to you entirely free.

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Current Events.

Monday, October 11.

The Supreme Court of the United States begins the October term in Washington. . . . Governor McLaurin, Mississippi, appoints Senator-elect H. D. Money to succeed the late Senator George. . . . President McKinley at Washington opens the semicentennial exhibition at Bedford, Mass., by telegraph.

The Irish Independent League in Dublin demands Home Rule and praises Parnell's policy. . . . Captain-General Blanco announces that he will proceed with great energy against the Cuban insurgents; General Weyler issues an amnesty decree, including deported Cubans.

Tuesday, October 12.

Secretary Sherman replies to Lord Salisbury's refusal to take part in the sealing conference, suggesting a meeting of experts of the United States, Great Britain, and Canada. . . . The Indianapolis Monetary Commission resumes sessions in Washington. . . . It is reported from Milwaukee that Andrew Carnegie has perfected the largest iron-producing combination in the world. . . . Col. George E. Waring declines the nomination of the George Democracy for controller of Greater New York. . . . The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions meets in New Haven. . . . Thomas Taggart, Dem., is re-elected mayor of Indianapolis by 5,000 plurality.

Spain's reply to the note of the United States says that the Government hopes, in view of the policy to be effected before January, that actual hostilities will soon end. . . . The Turkish Government proposes to the powers disarmament of both Christians and Mussulmans in Crete, and the appointment of a governor by the Sultan.

Wednesday, October 13.

A jury in the case of Mrs. Atkinson, wife of the governor of West Virginia, on trial for forgery, disagrees. . . . The fifteenth conference of Friends of the Indian opens at Lake Mohonk, N. Y. . . . William Daniel, Prohibition candidate for Vice-President in 1834, dies in Baltimore. . . . Dr. Jerome H. Raymond is inaugurated president of the West Virginia University at Morgantown. . . . Evangelina Cossio y Cisneros, who escaped from a Spanish jail in Havana, arrives in New York city.

Professor Maertens, distinguished Russian jurist, is selected as umpire of the Anglo-Venezuelan court of arbitration. . . . It is reported that the Spanish minister of the colonies will offer the chief political and administrative posts in Cuba to Cubans. . . . An Abyssinian army is said to have been annihilated by Somalis, and the foremost leader, Ras MacKonnen, killed.

Thursday, October 14.

The President accepts the resignation of Stephen J. Field of the United States Supreme Court, to take effect December 1; Attorney-General McKenna is expected to succeed him. . . . The President appoints John A. Kasson, of Iowa, special commissioner to carry out the reciprocity provisions of the new tariff. . . . Corporation Council Thornton, of Chicago, decides that street-car companies have no authority to carry United States mails because their franchises do not include that privilege. . . . The first international convention of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew opens in Buffalo. . . . The General Council of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of North America opens in Erie, Pa.

Emperor William presides over a council of Imperial and Prussian ministers. . . . The Spanish cabinet decides to pardon Cuban exiles: General Weyler grants amnesty to forty-six political prisoners. . . . The semiannual meeting of stockholders of the Grand Trunk Railroad of Canada is held in London.

Friday, October 15.

The United States Supreme Court assigns the Joint Traffic Association and La Clede Gas cases for January. . . . United States Senator Gorman offers to give up Democratic leadership in Maryland to secure harmony. . . . J. A. Gordon, Democratic nominee for justice supreme court, Colorado, resigns and the state committee indorses the Populist nominee. . . . The conference of four railroad brotherhoods at Peoria, Ill., agrees upon a plan of federation in the United States, Canada, and Mexico. . . . The war-ship *Yantic*, against which the Canadian press has protested, sails from Boston for Detroit, where she will be used as a training-ship. . . . The national convention of the Christian Church (Disciples of Christ) meets in Indianapolis. . . . Charles W. Dayton formally accepts nomination for controller of Greater New York on the George ticket. . . . A town meeting addressed by ex-Minister Potter, Wayne McVeigh, and others, opposes the lease of the gas-works in Philadelphia.

The British Government intimates that it will take part in a separate sealing conference in which Japan and Russia do not participate. . . . The Spanish cabinet discusses the *Competitor* case. . . . The King of Korea proclaims himself emperor. . . . London and Canadian business interests petition the chancellor of the exchequer in opposition to bimetalism.

Saturday, October 16.

The President makes a number of consular appointments. . . . Nominating conventions for mayor are held in Detroit. . . . The attorney-general of Kansas begins quo warranto proceedings against numerous trust companies and the Kansas City Stock Yards company. . . . Attorney-General Crow, Missouri, begins proceedings against 71 foreign insurance companies to revoke their charters because of alleged violations of the state anti-trust law. . . . W. J. Bryan establishes a prize fund in Ewing College, Benton, Ill., for commencement essays on the science of government.

The British cabinet meets, but no decision concerning bimetallic proposals of France and America is reached. . . . The son of the Duke of Marlborough is christened in Chapel Royal, London, the Prince of Wales being a sponsor.

Sunday, October 17.

Charles A. Dana, editor of the New York *Sun*, dies at Glen Cove, L. I., aged 78. . . . The Japanese delegates to the Bering Sea seal conference arrive in Washington. . . . The Minnesota Presbyterian Synod adopts measures to counteract the spread of Mormonism in the State. . . . Ex-President Harrison talks on the Greater New York contest.

Negotiations between the Spanish Government and the chiefs of the Cuban Autonomist party are said not to have proved satisfactory. . . . It is rumored in London that Lord Salisbury desires to resign the premiership. . . . The public prosecutor of the City of Mexico demands the death of ten men for the killing of Arroyo, the assailant of President Diaz. . . . Windsor, Nova Scotia, is destroyed by fire; 5,000 persons are homeless.

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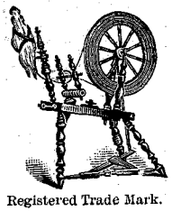

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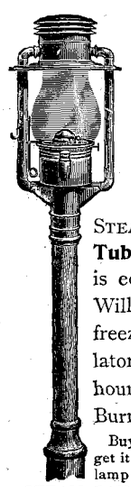

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No sense in doing without Macbeth lamp-chimneys; but get the right chimney. The Index tells.

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PERSONALS.

THE HOUSE OF ROTHSCHILD.

The ancestors of the Frankfort Jews came from Palestine, Turkey, and Spain to escape persecution in the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth centuries, and became the serfs of the Emperor of Germany, who accorded them protection in exchange for a fixed tribute which went into his private purse. In 1349 Charles IV., being pressed for funds, mortgaged his Jews to the municipality of Frankfort for £80,000. The sum was never repaid, and thus the inhabitants of the Judengasse passed under the control of the city council, which selected a swampy and unhealthful spot on the margin of the town, where they were obliged to reside, and exacted from them a certain portion of their earnings, or sold their labor at so much a month. The Jews who controlled their own time and talent paid dearly for that privilege, but were shrewd enough to make a profit, and advance themselves slowly but surely. They were not allowed to use the sidewalk, but were compelled to travel with cattle and carts in the middle of the street. They were compelled to wear a distinctive dress. Every male Jew had a patch of yellow cloth upon his breast and every woman wore blue and white stripes. They were allowed only one name.

The man who lived in No. 52 Judengasse, which was known as "the house of the red shield" because of a sign which the occupant placed over its door, was called Anselm.

The original Anselm was a dealer in old coins and curiosities. He married and had a boy who was called Mayer Anselm in order to distinguish him from his father. He was sent to a rabbi relative to be educated, and afterward got a place in the bank, where he developed remarkable business talent. When his father died he came home, took his house, his trade prospered, became influential among his race, gained the respect of Christians as well as Jews, and was called Anselm of the Red Shield, or Von Rothschild.

But his fame was only local until he made the acquaintance of Baron von Estroff, then landgrave of Hesse, who was a coin collector, and sent for Anselm one day to make some purchases. When the latter arrived the baron was engaged in a game of chess and could not be disturbed. The Jew stood by patiently and watched the play. The baron was checked, it seemed, hopelessly, and, turning to the Jew, he said:

"Do you play chess?"

"Sometimes," was the answer.

"What would you do if you were in my fix?"

The Jew modestly pointed out a move which the baron accepted and followed his advice through the rest of a game that was soon won. After that Anselm spent a good deal of time playing chess with the landgrave, who prided himself on his ability to beat every one of his subjects. The baron and the coin merchant thus became great friends, and there was considerable business between them in the way of loans and discounts. It was Baron von Estroff who sent 16,800 Hessian soldiers to America during the War of the Revolution, to fight on the British side, and received a large sum of money for their services. When Napoleon came along a few years after the baron had saved of it about 4,000,000 thaiers in coin, which he took to Anselm and asked him to conceal for him so that it might escape the French army. Anselm accepted the trust without responsibility, and, as the story goes, dropped the bags of coin to the bottom of his well. The French soldiers plundered his house and took away everything valuable that belonged to him, but the landgrave's money was overlooked.

As soon as the army had passed on and he could do so without being suspected, Anselm loaded the treasure on the back of a donkey and started for England, where he intrusted it to his son, Nathan, a young man who had gone to London a few years before and was doing a modest business in shaving notes and in the commission way. There the father and son quietly bought, a little at a time, large blocks of English, Austrian, and German securities, which were depressed by the war. Anselm went back to Frankfort, and there speculated with some of the money. It was nine years before the landgrave returned. In the mean time his money had quadrupled, and Anselm Rothschild returned it to him, with interest at 5 per cent. which of itself amounted to £150,000, a small fortune. At first the landgrave declined to take the interest, but Anselm of the Red Shield insisted that he was entitled to it. It was a very profitable investment, for the landgrave told the story all over Europe, and made his agent famous, so that every king and duke and little potentate who wanted money sought it of the honest Anselm, who became known as "the court Jew."

While the Duke of Wellington was in Spain the British Government found it impossible to convey funds to him. Anselm undertook the duty, and succeeded in some secret way in transporting a large amount of coin from London to the duke's treasure-chest in the southern part of the peninsula, and made an enormous profit in the transaction.

Thus was laid the foundation of the most wealthy and influential banking-house of the world.

Anselm had five sons—Anselm Mayer, Nathan, Solomon, James, and Carl—who scattered over Europe and established branches of the parent bank at Frankfort in Vienna, London, Naples, and Paris. As early as 1820 they were the greatest bankers in the world, making a specialty of government loans. Honors and decorations were showered upon them by grateful kings, and they were recognized socially where other Jews were not. They obtained titles of nobility in England, Germany, Austria, and France. A Rothschild has been consul-general for the Austrian Empire in London, Paris, and Frankfort for more than half a century. The sons inherited the financial genius of their father, but those who have studied their career in detail hold that the success of the family has been due to the fact that its great business has always been conducted with a unity of aim and interest. The dying injunction of Anselm Rothschild to his sons was that none of them should ever undertake an important financial transaction without consulting his mother and his brothers. This continues to be the rule of the house in the present generation. Every serious matter of business is the subject of mutual consideration and is carried out by the united efforts of the whole family, every one of whom participates in the profits according to his position. While the great banks are in a measure separate and distinct they are nevertheless the same, and the family, which is now very large, is a single firm with a single interest.

They have made it a rule to intermarry, and have defied the doctrine of the scientists who have forbidden the marriage of relations on the ground that it debilitates a race. A Rothschild always looks among his cousins for a wife; uncles have married nieces, nephews have married aunts. —*W. E. Curtis, in The Record, Chicago.*

Among the many clubs and reading circles which abound in these days, none is doing a more admirable work than the famous Chautauqua Reading Circle, which has for eighteen years held steadily to its original plan of the four years broad outlook. The new course for 1897-98 promises unusual attractions, treating, as it does, of the period of the Dark Ages which is so generally misunderstood, and showing its relation to the great modern empire of Germany.

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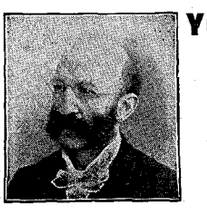

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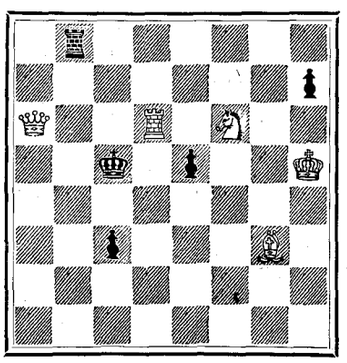
Problem 231.

BY WILLIAM O'HARA.

First Prize Belfast *News-Letter* Tourney.

Black—Five Pieces.

K on Q B 4; R on Q Kt sq; Ps on K 4, K R 2, Q B 6.



White—Five Pieces.

K on K R 5; Q on Q R 6; B on K Kt 3; Kt on K B 6; R on Q 6.

White mates in two moves.

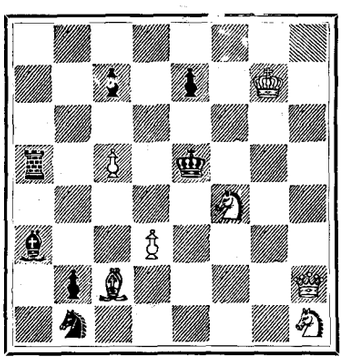
Problem 232.

BY W. R. I. DALTON, NEW YORK CITY.

Motto—Seven Up.

Black—Seven Pieces.

K on K 4; B on Q R 6; Kt on Q Kt 8; R on Q R 4; Ps on K 2, Q B 2, Q Kt 7.



White—Seven Pieces.

K on K Kt 7; Q on K R 2; B on Q B 2; Kts on K B 4, K R sq; Ps on Q 3, Q B 5.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 225.

1. P—K 4 / K—Kt 5	2. Kt—K 6 / Any	3. Kt—B 6, mate
1. ..... / P x Kt	2. P—R 4 ch / K moves	3. Kt—B 6, mate
1. ..... / Kt—Q sq	2. Kt—B 6 / K x Kt	3. B—Q 2, mate
	2. ..... / P x Kt	3. P—R 4, mate
	2. ..... / Kt—Q 3 ch	3. Kt x Kt, mate
	2. ..... / Any other	3. Kt—R 4, mate

Correct solution received from M. W. H., University of Virginia; W. G. Donnan, Independence, Ia.; G. M. Fernandez, New York city; H. V. Fitch, Omaha; F. L. Hitchcock, Scranton, Pa.; C. A. J. Walker, Cincinnati; Dr. H. W. Fannin, Hackett, Ark.; V. Brent, New Orleans; George Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; "Ramus," Carbondale, Ill.; R. J. Moore, Riverton, Ala.; W. J. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; Herbert W. Knox, Belmont, N. Y.; the Rev. H. Rembe, Derboro, Can.

Comments: "Exceedingly ingenious"—M. W. H. "Handsome"—W. J. D. "Very much concealed"—G. M. F. "Clever, from limited amount of material"—H. V. F. "Another ingenious combination"—F. L. H. "Beautiful and artistic"—H. W. K.

No. 226.

Key-move Q—Kt 2. Variations easily solved.

Correct solution received from all those who solved 225.

H. V. Fitch and H. W. Knox sent solution of 222 and 223. Ramus, R. J. More, and J. W. Parsons, Rock Rapids, Iowa, were successful with 223, also some one in Redlands, Cal., who forgot to give his name.

The Correspondence Tourney

ELEVENTH GAME.

Evans Gambit.

V. BRENT, New Orleans. *White.*	J. M. LEVY, Baltimore. *Black.*	V. BRENT, New Orleans. *White.*	J. M. LEVY, Baltimore. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	16 Q—B 4 ch	K—Kt 3
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	17 R—K 5	Q—B 2
3 B—B 4	B—B 4	18 Q—Q 3 ch	B—B 4 (e)
4 P—Q Kt 4	B x P	19 Q—K Kt 3 ch	K—B 3
5 P—B 3	B—B 4 (a)	20 Q—B 4	Q—R 4
6 P—Q 4	P x P	21 Q x Q P	K—Kt 3
7 Castles	P x P (b)	22 P—K B 3	Kt—R 5
8 B x P ch	K x B	23 Kt—B 3	K R—K sq
9 Q—Q 5 ch	K—K sq	24 Kt—K 2	Q R—Q sq
10 Q x B	P—Q 3	25 Kt—B 4 ch	K—Kt 4
11 Q x B P	Q—Q 2	26 Q—K 4 (f)	Q—B 2
12 P—K 5	P x P	27 P—Kt 4	R x R
13 B—R 3	Kt—Q 5	28 Q x R	R—K sq
14 Kt x Kt	P x Kt (c)		
15 R—K sq ch	K—B 2 (d)		

White announces mate in four moves as follows:

1 P—R 4 ch, K x P
2 Kt—Kt 2 ch, K—Kt 4
3 B—B sq ch, K—Kt 3
4 Kt—R 5 mate.

Notes by one of the Judges, and Mr. Brent.

(a) Quite a curiosity, but not to be commended. If Black desires to keep his B on the diagonal, he should have gone to Q 3. We think it better to keep to the old ways. An improvement on B—R 4 does not seem to have been found.

(b) Risky.—Mr. B. More than risky! very bad. Very much of Black's future trouble is traceable to this move. B—Kt 3 was in order.

(c) If Q x Kt, 15 Q x B P with a won game.—Mr. B. We think that White has a won game whatever Black did.

(d) Probably as good as any other. If K—Q sq; 16 Q—B 5, Q—Q 3; 17 Q—K Kt 5 ch, and wins the Q.

(e) Q—K 2 was stronger. If 18 .., Kt—B 3; 19 B—B sq, P—R 3; 20 R—Q 3 forces mate. If 18 .., B—B 4; 19 P—Kt 4, B—Q 2; 20 Q—K 4 ch, loses the B, for if .., K—R 3; 21 P—Kt 5 ch, K—R 4; 22 P—Kt 6 dis. ch., etc.

(f) Q—K 3 is speedier.—Mr. B.

TWELFTH GAME.

Center Gambit.

PROF. H. N. BULLARD, Parkville, Mo. *White.*	DR. H. W. FANNIN, Hackett, Ark. *Black.*	PROF. H. N. BULLARD, Parkville, Mo. *White.*	DR. H. W. FANNIN, Hackett, Ark. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	14 Q—Q 3	B—B 3
2 P—Q 4	P x P	15 Q—K 4 (g)	B x R P (h)
3 Q x P	Kt—K B 3 (a)	16 Q—Q R 4	B—Q 4
4 B—Kt 5	B—K 2	17 Q R—Qsq	B x Kt
5 B—K 2	Kt—B 3	18 Kt P x B	P—Q R 3 (i)
6 Q—R 4	Castles	19 B x Kt	P x B
7 Kt—K B 3 (b)	K Kt x P (c)	20 Q x P	B—K 4
8 Q x Kt	B x B	21 K R—K sq	Q—Kt 4 ch
9 Kt—B 3	R—K sq (d)	22 K—B sq	Q—B 5 (j)
10 Q—K B 5	B—B 3	23 R—Q 3	P—K B 4 (k)
11 Castles	P—Q 3	24 P—Q B 3	Q x R P
12 Q—Q 5 (e)	B x Kt	25 P—K B 4 (l)	Q—R 8 ch (m)
13 B—Kt 5 (f)	B—K 3	26 Q x Q	Resigns.

Notes by one of the Judges, and Prof. Bullard.

(a) Should have played his Q Kt first.

(b) P—Q B 4 would have been better.—Prof. B. We think he should have brought out his Q Kt.

(c) Premature. P—Q 3 is the move, giving a strong game.

(d) He still refuses to get his Q B into play, and, as a consequence, loses a move.

(e) Loses a piece.

(f) A fatal slip. Should have been P x B.—Prof. B.

This would not have saved the B.

(g) Very difficult to see the reason for this. Black has, in every way, the better game, and should win.

(h) No need to take this P. The B at Q 2 would have done better service.

(i) A needless play. B—K 4 would have been better.—Prof. B.

Suppose B—K 4; 19 Q—K Kt 4, R—K 3, and White has a lost game. Or, 19 K—R sq, Q—Kt 4; 20 R—Kt sq, Q—R 4; this would force the exchange of Qs, which would be greatly to Black's advantage.

(j) How would Q—R 4 have worked?

(k) Very little is to be said after this move. Black simply threw away his game.

(l) The only move to prevent mate.—Prof. B.

(m) Clearly the result of carelessness. Black could win easily.—Prof. B.

From the Berlin Tournament.

TSCHIGORIN *vs.* JANOWSKI.

Ruy Lopez.

TSCHIGORIN. *White.*	JANOWSKI. *Black.*	TSCHIGORIN. *Black.*	JANOWSKI. *White.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	13 Kt x P (c)	Kt x Kt
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	14 Q x Kt (d)	P x P
3 B—Kt 5	Kt—B 2	15 P x P	B—B 3
4 Q—K 2	B—K 2	16 K—Q 2 (e)	R—K sq
5 P—Q 3	P—Q 3	17 Q—B 3	P—R 5
6 Q Kt—Q 2	Castles	18 B—B 2	Q—R 4 (f)
7 Kt—B sq	Kt—Q 5 (b)	19 P—Q 4	B x P
8 Kt x Kt	P x Kt	20 Q R—Kt sq (g)	B x P ch
9 Kt—Kt 3	P—B 3	21 K—Q sq (h)	B—K Kt 5
10 B—Q B 4	P—Q 4	22 Resigns.	
11 B—Kt 3	P—Q R 4		
12 P—Q B 3	P x K P		

Notes (abridged) by Emil Kemeny in The Ledger, Philadelphia.

(a) The usual play is Castles, followed by P—Q 4, or P—Q 4 at once. The text-play is more conservative, yet in many cases leads to the win of a Pawn. The move made, B—K 2, is also satisfactory.

(b) The play causes the doubling of Black's Q P, but it seems justified, for it prevents White from Kt—K 3 or B—K 3.

(c) Much better was P x P. Black could not well continue P—Q 6, for he would finally lose that valuable Pawn.

(d) A disastrous error, which accounts for White's defeat.

(e) White should have played Castles, sacrificing the Q B P.

(f) A powerful move, which leaves White without satisfactory defense. He can not guard the B P with B—Kt 2, for P—R 6 would follow.

(g) B—Kt 2 should have been played, followed by Q R—K sq. It must be admitted, however, that White's game was past recovery.

(h) He could not capture the Bishop on account of R—K 7 winning the Queen. The text-move enables Black to win brilliantly.

Castling in Problems.

We have received a number of original problems lately, requiring Castling as the key-move. We have expressed ourselves on this subject; but it seems that many of our friends did not see the article. There has been considerable discussion over the legality of Castling as the key-move; and, while there are those who believe it to be perfectly legitimate, the majority is against it. We do not consider it legitimate simply on account of the fact that it is impossible to demonstrate that White has the right to Castle. You can not prove to a certainty that neither the Rook nor King has been moved.

Chess-Nuts.

Recent Chess-tournaments have brought young men to the front. Charousek, the first-prize winner of the Berlin Tournament, is only twenty-four years of age. *The Westminster Gazette* gave this opinion of him in 1896:

"We are of the opinion that since Morphy and Kolisch no more promising player has risen in the Chess-world than Charousek. We can testify that this opinion was shared by all the competitors at the Nuremberg Congress, with the exception of one, Lasker, but his evidence was somewhat biased by the fact that he lost his game with Charousek. We have so much pleasure in recording this fact since the appreciation of Charousek's genius by the large majority of the Nuremberg competitors was only a corroboration of our own opinion expressed the very first day of the tournament."

Maroczy was not known among the masters three years ago. Caro, who is spoken of as "the mysterious and hitherto unknown" player, is also a young man.

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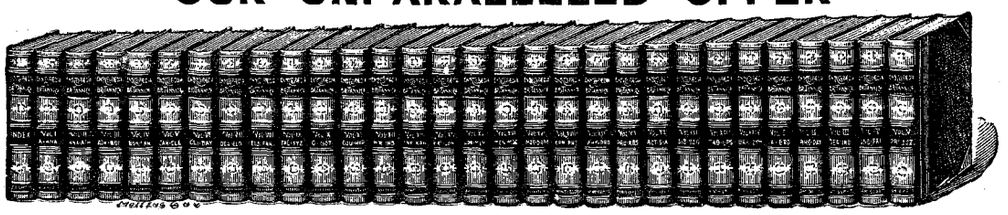

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A Prominent Physician Writes.

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